The Bombay Gazette

10,389—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
SURAT	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	27th June
NEPAUL	3336	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
MATHAY	2963	500	W. M. Robbie	11th "
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th "
VENETIA	2756	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "
NIZAM	3725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
HYDASPES	2284	500	R. Harvey	8th "
SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th "
MALWA	3950	500	G. W. Atkins	22nd "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 1,050
Second Class..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class..	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THIBET	2263	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th June.
SHANNON	4309	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 11th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	£ 500 including	I Class ..	£ 520 including
II do.....	340 wines.	II do.	350 wines.
III do.....	150 with food.	III do.	155 with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Mail-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BREMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days,

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 80
" "	II do.	do.	" 70	do.	" 60
From Naples,	I do.	do.	" 115	do.	" 100
" "	II do.	do.	" 105	do.	" 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. ADELA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,391	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,391	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

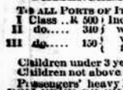
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	About 5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Merrill	4,100	500	" 29th July.
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	" 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	" 6th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	" 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Merrill	4,100	500	" 14th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	" 28th Oct.
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	" 16th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	" 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Co nies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Glan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms, Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on landing in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Hill, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system, established 1851.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sails on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 12th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. LADY DALHOUSIE, from London, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners s.s. Lady Dalhousie.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...1 lb. tin	2 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... "	1 12
Dark Smoking Mixture ... "	1 4
Do. do. extra strong... "	1 4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...½ lb. tin	1 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... "	0 14
Dark Smoking Mixture ... "	0 12
Do. do. extra strong... "	0 12
Imperial Smoking Mixture ... "	1 4

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped.....box of 125	2 4
CIGARETTES.....box of 100	1 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at his office and at the book-seller.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MARINE and GENERAL SURVEYOR in Bombay.
Office, 9, Forbes-street.
Next to Rogers and Co., Chemists.
R. C. DIXON.
23rd June, 1882.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES A MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Bhyrubperseand Bumiah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 59332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0.71 80012, and 77650 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0.97 39917, 07 69, 0.95 51361, 0.97 33301, 0.96 99681, 20148, 51718, 75816, 0.97 33023, 0.96 98465, 44617, 0.97 03689, 09329, 0.96 08232, 28346, and 0.69 58320 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 300 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 50 tons TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS. Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless account panied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or Government paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of six lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD permanent way chair keys.

Standard samples with templet or gauge may be seen and specification and form of Tender obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinistone-circle, Bombay up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd June, 1882.

PONDICHERRY "LONGS,"

THE MESS OR CLUB CHEROOT.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce arrival of a small parcel of these celebrated cheroots in prime condition, and solicits early orders for

THE CHEROOT OF THE SEASON.

Rs. 3 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutineers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

Zer Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,500 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bona fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed in the plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bona fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair.....Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS each..... " 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
With the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair.....Rs. 7-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each..... " 5-0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, each Rs. 10-0
" 7 " 4½ " " 16-0
" 8 " 5 " " 22-8

SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

"SPECIAL TEXTURES" FOR SPECIAL WANTS

ONLY TO BE OBTAINED FROM HOAR & CO.

The "DELUGE" Wrapper, with Velvet Collar, resists for hours the heaviest rain, and will not stick, melt or tear	30 32
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, durable and very light, ensures perfect ventilation	20 22
The Leve Antipluvium, the lightest Coat made, elegant, durable, and very cheap, weighs only 8oz., Sage Green	15
Drab Nainsook Coats	10

CASH DISCOUNT—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

BOATING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	R. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE, suit as above	45 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	30 0
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above	35 0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	9 0
WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS	2 0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine	3 8
ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2 8
BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	3 0
POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped, red or blue	9 8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address : Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address : 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address : 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address : Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

THE extraordinary increase in the demand for these excellent fruits has induced the undersigned to order out a specially large supply which is now offered at reduced rates for cash only.

Apples	per tin	Rs. 0 7	Plums	per tin	Rs. 0 15
Do.	per doz.	" 5 0	Greengages	per doz.	" 11 0
Apricots	per tin	" 0 15	Grapes		
Pears	per doz.	" 11 0	Strawberries	per tin	" 1 0
Peaches			Pineapple (whole)	per doz.	" 11 8

PROVISION CASH STORES.

Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.

8, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.

W. J. ESSAI.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are :—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	... ...	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 "	... ...	" 60
Do. third	6 "	... ...	" 100
Do. fourth	6 "	... ...	" 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites, and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, and Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab
Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882. P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin	2 8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth "	3 8
Do. do. Beef Tea "	1 8
Do. Essence of Beef "	2 4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea "	1 12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin "	0 15
" Cocoa Nibs, in 1 lb. tin "	1 4
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin "	0 6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina in tins "	0 15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from ass. 8 to	0 12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles	0 12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin	1 0
Bermuda "	1 0
Baking Powder	0 8
Groats	0 10
Barley	0 10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets	0 8
" " tins	0 9
Isinglass, in packets	0 12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets	0 4
Maccaroni, in 2 lbs. tin	1 8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food	0 10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Tapioca, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Vermicelli, in 2 lb. tins	1 8
Mellin's Food for Infant and Invalids, per bottle	0 14
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Sago, Finest Pearl, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Anglo-Swiss Milk, prepared in Switzerland	0 7
Nestle's Milk Food, per tin	1 0
" Milk, per tin	0 7

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD

BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 " pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	"
Jules Ganuzet's Champagne	" 40 0	"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES in this company will be ready on the 1st proximo, and will be delivered to Shareholders on production, and in lieu of Bank Receipts for the Third Call paid.

The Shares applied for and allotted being sufficient to carry out the smaller scheme of 10,000 spindles, as per Prospectus, the Mill is in course of erection at Hooblee, and the Machinery has been ordered from England.

The Directors, however, being anxious to prosecute the larger scheme of 15,000 spindles, solicit further subscription for Shares, either from members of the Company or the public, as they are confident from inquiries made recently that the local demand will be far in excess of the production even with the larger number of spindles.

It is expected that the Mill will be at work in March, 1883.

The Shares are Rs. 250 each, of which Rs. 100 payable at once, Rs. 50 not before 1st August next, and the remainder not before the 10th January 1883.

Application for Shares, accompanied by deposit of Rs. 100, to be made to

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

53, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 24th June 1882.

CHUBB'S
PATENT GENUINE SAFES.
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.
22, 24, 28, and 40 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

FOR SALE.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE by PARR CURTIS.
1 16-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 54 in. French Bur Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 12-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
22 Tons of GALVANIZED PLATES.
11 PLATTS McCARTHY'S GINS with double knives A number of WEAVING LOOMS.
For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

TO BE LET, the spacious PREMISES vacated by the Mazagon Police Court. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of W. F. Melvin, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, on the sea-side. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, commodious OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Also the top floor of the same building as a residence. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

MADON'S NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW CROP
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-12 per lb.; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility. Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT.
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually ... apes the skin of the head, promotes the growth of ... hair, causing it to be soft and lossy.

Price per bottle A... and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TA... OR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT.
WONDERFUL BILLIARD EXHIBITION.
A RETURN BILLIARD MATCH
BETWEEN
RUDOLPHE,
THE
WORLD RENOWNED BILLIARD ARTIST.
AND
A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY AMATEUR
WILL BE PLAYED
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, THE 24TH JUNE,
AT THE
WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS,
AFTER WHICH
PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE
will play a series of his Fancy Strokes.

The game will be played upon a FULL-SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co. for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Rs. 2.
Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.
Play to commence at 9 p.m.

TO LET, a completely furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Land's-end, Lower-road, with a drawing, dining and four bed-rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower-road, lately vacated by George Taylor, Esq., barrister-at-law. It has ample accommodation for two families. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable three-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, admirably adapted for a chimnery of about a dozen gents or a school house. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, the well-known BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay. It is one of the best Bungalows. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st August next, the very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Wilderness Mount, lately vacated by F. Mathew, Esq., late Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, and now occupied by E. Fulton, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, the Ridge. Only for Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, on the verge of Cumbala Hill, the two-storied commodious BUNGALOW, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens and Adams. It has separate accommodation for two families. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, at Breach Candy, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, next door to Surgn.-Major Blanc. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a small desirable BUNGALOW near the Byculla Railway Station, for Rs. 35 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW near the Grant Road Station. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Grant Road, next door to the old Theatre House. It has a very large compound and the rent is very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, STORM HALL in Mazagon, on the top of Bhunderwada Hill. It is lately put in thorough repairs and commands a charming view of the Harbour and has the breeze from all sides. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW situated in Middle Colaba and known as "Marine Villa," lately built with English taste and style, suitable for two separate families, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and the Harbour. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a very desirable UPPER-FLOOR in Colaba facing the sea, next door to the B. B. and C. I. Railway terminus, now in the occupation of Mr. Pead, First Class Pilot. It has a separate entrance, kitchen and servants' quarters. It consists of a drawing, dining and two bed and bath rooms. The situation is exceedingly charming and commands a grand view all over Bombay. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, two BUNGALOWS in Lower Colaba. Rent Rs. 75 and 30. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, four very desirable FLOORS in Rampart Row, could be used as offices, as well as for residences. Rent Rs. 225, 150, 150 and 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a RESIDENCE in Bell Lane, only for Rs. 45. Accommodation very good. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, four RESIDENCES in Hornby Row, for Rs. 65, 125, 125, 125, and also cheap rooms in the late Royal Hotel building, from Rs. 20 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY
(LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

LOT A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with dado and sundry other trees standing thereon.
LOT B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.
Also on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—
LOT C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.
LOT D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.
Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m. :—
LOT E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.
LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.
LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sales apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1882. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned :—
4 boxes China Bitters.
20 ,, Apollinaris-water in baskets.
15 ,, yellow seal portwine old.
15 ,, white do. (vintage).
15 ,, red seal do. (fine old).
15 ,, brown seal sherry.
15 ,, blue seal do.
50 ,, claret flos du Changrenon.
40 ,, "Cassel Hochaldome."
10 ,, whisky, Holyrood E. bottled.
40 ,, ,, ,, country bottled.
40 ,, ,, Clan Blend.
40 ,, ,, Bon Accord.
20 ,, ,, Irish.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Fidaly Moorad Ally—
S. L.—30 barrels cement ex s. s. "Hungaria."
,, 30 do. do. ex s. s. "Popline."
By order of Vadilal Veerchund, Esq., and on account and risk of Bhaichund Raiaram—
21 cases yellow metal sheets (sheets).
AT 1 P.M.
1 Handsome English built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 Handsome well-built strong buggy in excellent order.
1 Do. strong second-hand English-built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand office shigram with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome bay Australian horse, 9 years old, height 14-3, goes well in single and double harness.
1 very handsome fast-trotting chesnut riding horse perfectly sound, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, a very high caste Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF BISMUTH SUB-NITRATE
Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
223 lbs. of bismuth sub-nitrate in bottles of 1 lb. each.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT AND GUNNY-BAGS.
On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., in Argyle Road, between Thanna and Cullian Street, on account of the concerned.—
About 35 bags of Wheat.
,, 1,000 empty gunny-bags.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of MATCHES, OIL, NAPTHA, and other inflammable goods per s.s. LADY DALHOUSIE, are requested to remove them as they are landed, failing which they will lie exposed at their risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents for Captain, and Owners s.s. Lady Dalhousie.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1882, for the consideration of the following :—
1. Resolution of the Town Council, recommending the Corporation to sanction the purchase, for the sum of Rs. 21,500, of all the lands at Tulsi now belonging to Mr. Amedbhoy Hubibbhoy, admeasuring 1,900 acres, more or less, required for the improvement of Tulsi Lake. The charge to be paid from surplus cash balance pending adjustment from the new loan.
2. Consideration of the Town Council's Report, dated 7th October, 1881, on the subject of assessment and collection of the Municipality of Bombay ; together with
Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 20th instant, informing the Corporation of the steps which he proposes to take in reference to that Report ; stating that such steps include the complete reorganization of the Department ; that Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor, has been granted leave of absence for three months from the 1st proximo, and not being in good health is not desirous of continuing in the employment of the Municipality after completing the period of service, which will entitle him to pension ; that Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, the Assistant Assessor, has already retired on pension, and that the Head Clerk, Yenayek Dhondjee, has been dismissed the service. Recommending that a grant of Rs. 30,000 be made for providing permanent Ward offices for all departments of the Municipality and for the cost of copying the Collector of Bombay's registers and Maps for the purposes of the New Organization.
3. Resolution of the Town Council recommending the Corporation to sanction the disbursement of Rs. 41,918 from the Budget grant, for pay of establishment of the Assessment and Collection Department, from the 1st June to the end of the year.
4. Sanction to be asked to the diversion of part of the Warden-road and the setting forward of Mr. Rustomjee S. Kharas's house thereat, at his cost.
5. Sanction to be asked to a grant of Rs. 62 for the pay for two months, of a temporary clerk in the Corporation office during the absence of the Head Clerk, same branch.
6. Sanction to be asked to a grant of Rs. 1,800, cost of repairs to the embankments of the Vehar and Tulsi mains, damaged by the recent heavy rains.
7. Letter from the Secretary Town Council, dated 23rd, reporting Budget transfers made by the Town Council from 1st April to date, amounting to Rs. 2,605.
8. Government Notification appointing Mr. E. B. Carroll a member of the Town Council, and Colonel J. H. White, R.E., a member of the Corporation.
9. Letters from the Chief Secretary to Government, stating (1) that the Secretary of State for India has acknowledged the receipt of the (congratulatory telegraphic) message from the Corporation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen and Empress on her escape from assassination, and (2) that the (engrossed) address has been duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for submission to Her Majesty.
10. Government Resolution stating that the proposed amendments of the sections in the Municipal Acts relating to mortuary returns will be taken into consideration when the Bill to amend the Municipal Acts is considered.
11. Appointment of three members of the Committee appointed on 21st December last on the subject of the cost of house-connections for the first section of the Main Drainage (vice Colonel Hancock, Dr. Cook and Mr. F. Mathew, resigned membership of the Corporation.)

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, 23rd June, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LONDON TIFFIN-ROOMS.—Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers. Liquors of the best quality.

BOMBAY CARLTON FOOTBALL CLUB.—The RETURN MATCH with Mr. Walsh's team will be PLAYED THIS EVENING at 5-30 p.m., on the Cooperage ground.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete : No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, BATTLESDON CAR, complete and nearly new, with fast Pony, 13-2. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona, Rs. 400.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL.—Good accommodation facing the west now available, either for a married couple or two bachelors.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. Music and singing every evening. The tram passes the door.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT. Apply stating age, with copies of testimonials, to F. T. CLARKE & Co., Refreshment-Rooms, Agra, Fort Station.

FOR FAMILY USE there is no better TEA than the mixture prepared by H. PHILLIPS & Co., and sold at their branch, 19, Church Gate Street. Per lb. packet Re. 1.

SEASONED CIGARS.—Dindigul Havannahs per 100 Rs. 2, specially kept in stock for 6 months and particularly recommended for smoking in the wet season.
HOWARD & Co.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, about 400 chests GUZERAT OPIUM at No. 19, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, at 11 a.m., real time. For particulars and conditions apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be left in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

JUST unpacked, a beautiful consignment of JAPAN and CHINA CURIOSITIES suitable for presentation.—GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WE have just unpacked transparent coloured candles. Public are invited to inspect our consignment before purchasing elsewhere.—BARTON & Co., Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome DARK BAY ARAB, off six, height fourteen two-and-a-quarter, ridden by a Lady, perfectly sound. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

WANTED, at once, by the advertiser, a good European Mechanic, an engagement as Assistant Engineer in a Mill, Press, or Manufactory. Salary not less than Rs. 100. For references, &c., please address "LONDON," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST unpacked, a sample parcel of real Habana office CIGARS (five minutes') "La Delice," unsurpassed by their quality and exquisiteness. Re. 1 per packet of 20 Cigars.—D. MACROPOLO, 9, Kalbadavi-road ; 32, Meadow-street, and Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 1, intervened, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PISTOLS and COFFEE.—The superiority of PEARSE'S COFFEE is a HOUSEHOLD PROVERB. Purchases should be satisfied with no other.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted house through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

SCOTT & GRIGOR, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thorough practical Scotch Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOURNE NAD SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	.. Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,,	.. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,,	.. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.
Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.
Ditto Colored	... ,, 2 11 ,,
Satins all shades ...	... ,, 1 9 ,,
Velvets	... ,, 2 0 ,,
Velveteens colored ...	... ,, 1 8 ,,
Ditto Black... ...	... ,, 1 8 ,,
Sateens all Shades ...	... ,, 0 8 ,,
Grenadines	... ,, 0 5 ,,
Alpacas	... ,, 0 6 ,,
Serges Blue	... ,, 1 2 ,,
Muslins white and fancy, ...	... ,, 0 4½ ,,
Lawns	... ,, 0 2½ ,,
Merinos all Shades ...	... ,, 1 6 ,,
,, Black ...	... ,, 0 13½ ,,
Pompadours, fast colours	... ,, 0 5 ,,
Batistes all shades ...	... ,, 0 6 ,,
Nets all colors	... ,, 0 6 ,,
Frillings	... ,, 0 1½ ,,
Cash's Frillings all widths and ranges Black Silk ...	... ,, 0 14 ,,

	Rs. a.
Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Ball	... ,, 9 0 ,,
Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Flowers Ditto ...	
Feathers Ditto ...	
Fans Ditto ...	
Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8 dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored... ,,	1 4 per pair.
,, ,, Black and colored ,,	1 8 ,,
,, Silk Black ... ,,	0 15 ,,
,, ,, Colored 2 Buttons... ,,	1 6 ,,
,, ,, ,, 3 Buttons... ,,	1 12 ,,
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for.... ,,	0 8 ,,
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Linen Cuffs ... ... ,,	4 2 ,,
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... ,,	5 8 each.
Ditto untrimmed ... ... ,,	0 12 ,,
Hats Riding ... ... ,,	5 12 each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" 46 and 30 Vict., ch. 21.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs ; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and rejuvenating the Vitality of the Body ; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance ; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WARDS.

THE following papers have been placed at our disposal :—

MEMORANDUM

Municipal Commissioner's Office,

Bombay, 17th June 1882.

Soon after I assumed charge of my present office my attention was called to the inconvenience and confusion caused by the fact that the number and the boundaries of Wards or Administration Divisions of the City were not determined, but that they varied for each Department. The Executive Engineer had one set of boundaries, the Health Officer another, the Assessor a third, and none of these corresponded exactly with the Police Divisions.

I found that the Commissioner of Police and the Head of each Department concurred with me in thinking that it was very desirable that there should be uniformity, and the only difficulty was in persuading any Department that its own existing distribution was not the best one. By mutual consideration this difficulty was soon removed.

The following arrangement of Wards has now been approved by the Commissioner of Police and the Head of each Department of the Municipality, and will be adopted in future for all purposes.

A coloured map showing the boundaries will be supplied to each office.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTE.—When not otherwise expressly stated a road which forms the boundary between two Wards shall be deemed to have the houses on one side in one Ward and those on the other side in the other Ward. The actual roadway of the roads forming boundaries shall be deemed to be as follows :—

No. 1 WARD.—Carnac Road, Esplanade Cross Lane, 1st Marine Lines.

No. 2 WARD.—Wari Bandar Road, Hancock Bridge, Mazagon Road, Babula Tank Road, Bhendy Bazar to Parel Road, and including Sayad Abdul Rehman Street.

No. 3 WARD.—Grant Road to west corner of North-brook Garden, Trimbak Parashram Street, Ardeser Dady Street, Girgam Back Road from Ardesar Dady Street to Bhuleshwar Street, Thakurdwar Road.

No. 4 WARD.—Grant Road from north-west corner of Trimbak Parashram Street to Tardeo Road, Clerk Road, from B. B. and C. I. Crossing to Hornby Vellard.

No. 5 WARD.—Clerk Road (New) to Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing Arthur Road, Arthur Road to Clerk Road Junction, Clerk Road to B. B. and C. I. Level Crossing.

1. A.—FORT WARD. To include the whole of the Island south of a line starting from the Harbour along north wharf of Carnac Basin, and south side of Carnac Road, Esplanade Cross Road, First Marine Cross Lane to Back Bay.

2. B.—MANDVI WARD. North.—From Harbour by south wharf of Clerk Basin, south side of Wari Bandar Road, Hancock Bridge, and east side of Mazagon Road to Babula Tank Road, thence by south side of Babula Tank Road to Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

South.—From Harbour by north wharf of Carnac Basin, north side of Carnac Road, north side of Esplanade Cross Road as far as Sayad Abdool Rehman Street.

East.—By the Harbour from south wharf of Clerk Basin to north wharf of Carnac Basin.

West.—From Babula Tank Road by east side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and east side of Abdul Rehman Street to Esplanade Cross Road.

3. C.—BYCULLA MARKET WARD. North.—From west side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, by south side of Grant Road to west corner of Northbrook Garden.

South.—By north side of Esplanade Cross Road from Sayad Abdul Rehman Street, and north side of 1st Marine Lane to Back Bay.

East.—By west side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and of Sayad Abdul Rehman Street to Esplanade Cross Road.

West.—From corner of Northbrook Garden, Grant Road by east side of Trimbak Parashram Street, Ardesar Dady Street, Girgam Back Road, Bhuleshwar Road, thence by south side of Thakurdwar Road crossing Queen's Road to Back Bay.

4. D.—GIRGAM WARD. North.—From north-west corner of Trimbak Parashram Street by south side of Grant Road to B. B. & C. I. Railway, and from B. B. & C. I. Railway Level Crossing on Clerk Raod by north side of Clerk Road to south end of Hornby Vellard.

South.—By Back Bay from Malabar Point to a point opposite to Thakurdwar Road.

East.—By west side of B. B. & C. I. Railway from Clerk Road Level Crossing to Grant Road, and from Grant Road by west side of Trimbak Parashram Street, Ardesar Dady Street, Girgam Back Road, Bhuleswar Road, Thakurdwar Road to Back Bay.

West.—By sea from south end of Hornby Vellard to Malabar Point.

5. E.—Byculla Ward. North.—From Harbour by south wharf of Bellair Basin, south side of Sivri Road, south side of (new) Kalachoki Road to Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing on Arthur Road.

South.—From Harbour by north wharf of Clerk Basin, north side of Wari Bandar Road, Hancock Bridge, and west side of Mazagon Road to Babula Tank Road, thence by north side of Babula Tank Road and Grant Road to east side of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

East.—By the Harbour from south wharf of Bellair Basin to north wharf of Clerk Basin.

West.—From Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing by east side of Arthur Road to Clerk Road Junction, thence by north side of Clerk Road and east side of B. B. & C. I. Railway to north side of Grant Road.

6. F.—PAREL WARD. North.—By northern boundary of the Island from east side of G. I. P. Railway to Harbour.

South.—From harbour by Bellair Basin, north side of Sivri Road, north side of (new) Kalachoki Road to Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing on Arthur Road.

East.—By Harbour.

West.—By east side of G. I. P. Railway from Sion Bridge to Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing.

7. G.—MAHIM WARD. North.—By northern boundary of the Island from west side of G. I. P. Railway to Malabar Point.

South.—From Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing by north side of Arthur Road and Clerk Road to south end of Hornby Vellard.

East.—By west side of G. I. P. Railway from Sion Bridge to Chinchpokli Station Level Crossing.

West.—By sea from the northern boundary of the Island to south end of Hornby Vellard.

BENGAL.

ANOTHER CARGO OF OIL.—The ship Antoinette, which arrived in port on the 19th instant, has brought another cargo of oil consigned to and consigned to Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley. On being submitted to the usual tests, the oil was found to flash just a trifle below 73, and so it was not allowed to be landed. The matter has, however, been referred to the decision of the local Government, the oil so nearly coming up to the required test.—*Englishman*.

A LEGAL DISPUTE.—Just before the rising of the Court on Monday evening last, Mr. Justice Pigot decided to grant the *ad interim* injunction applied for in the morning by Mr. Evans on behalf of Mr. Justice Prinsep, restraining Mr. D. E. Cranenburgh from further publishing or selling his work on the new Criminal Procedure Code. His Lordship said he granted the application somewhat reluctantly, and left it open to Mr. Cranenburgh to put in a counter-petition at any time he wished. Mr. Cranenburgh will, it is reported, defend the suit, and Messrs. Branson, Jackson, Muir Mill, and other counsel have been instructed by Mr. Carruthers to do so. "Piracy" in the ordinary and strict sense of the terms is denied.—*Indian Daily News*.

EDUCATIONAL.—The subject of female education is clearly beginning to attract attention in this country. We noticed the other day an editorial on the subject drawn up by various sabhas, and now the Jessore Union have forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction a statement of their views on the matter. The suggestions seem to be made pretty much at random, and there is no information that can prove useful to the Government; but the general tone of the document is exemplary. Reference is also made to the necessity for gymnastic exercises and moral training in all schools, and the importance of both is insisted on. The best of all exercises, and the one most liked by the boys, is said to be cricket, and, therefore, a fair supply of bats and balls is asked for every school.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—During the past year the administrative battalion, Presidency Volunteers, received the accession of one mounted and two cadet companies to its ranks. Numerically E Company of the C. V. R., a fairly drilled company composed chiefly of Eurasians and men employed in various capacities in the Calcutta Police, including several old soldiers, was the strongest company in the Calcutta Volunteer battalion; the mounted company coming second in point of numbers. F Company is composed of men; the mounted company having 53 men on its muster roll according to the forthcoming annual report. In all, the administrative battalion of the Presidency Volunteers comprises 400 adult volunteers and 301 cadets; not much of a muster of men when the numbers of Europeans and Eurasians capable of being volunteers, and having ample time to fulfil the trifling duties which volunteering entails in Calcutta is considered. Recruits for all companies are therefore urgently wanted, and no one having the slightest desire to assist the volunteer movement in this loyal service should hesitate to come forward before next season and enrol.—*Pioneer*.

MADRAS.

ILLNESS OF THE EX-GAEKWAR.—We are glad to learn that, thanks to the care and attention of Drs. Cockerill and Branfoot, the ex-Gaekwar is now much better. His illness originated with an attack of diarrhœa which doubtless could at once have been checked, had he consented to try European medicine instead of the drugs compounded by native doctors. —*Madras Mail*.

BICYCLE *vs.* TRICYCLE.—Yesterday morning (June 19th) while Dr. Benson and the Rev. Mr. Walton, mounted, the former on a tricycle and the latter on a bicycle, were riding out together opposite the main guard, the latter having lost all control of his vehicle, owing to the guide brake having broken, ran into the bicycle, upsetting the same with its rider; but fortunately neither of the gentlemen was seriously hurt.—*Bangalore Post*.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPUTY SURGEONS-GENERAL.—Some time ago we alluded to a suggestion made by Dr. Crawford, who was then Surgeon-General, Bengal, to place the clerks employed in these offices in the three Presidencies on the same footing as those employed in Government offices, by declaring them eligible for pensions and subject to the same rules as public servants. The Government of India have, notwithstanding that the suggestion was strongly supported by the Local Government, declined to sanction it; but have been pleased to increase the monthly allowances given to these offices to Rs. 200 for the Bengal Circle, and Rs. 135 to each of the remaining five circles of the Presidency.—*Madras Times*.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 10th to the 16th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 198 Hindoos, and 35 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 242 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 208. The deaths are thus classified :—9 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 73 from fever, 10 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa and 128 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 31·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·2 per 1,000 per annum.

A DEPUTY SCANDAL.—Of the four Vadakalai Brahmins who signed the complaint of bribery and corruption against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram, and who were ordered to be prosecuted, one was tried and acquitted by Mr. Cox, the Acting Sub-Collector of Chingleput, as already reported. It was the records in this case that were stolen at Conjeveram. We now learn that the remaining three ryots, against whom there were warrants, having surrendered themselves, Mr. Cox has discharged them also. Regarding the recent theft of records we hear that Mr. Cox has been very energetic in his inquiries, and that in all probability a trial will shortly follow which will prove of more than ordinary interest to the public.—*Madras Times*.

THEFT OF A BODY GUARD HORSE.—At the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, before Mr. W. M. Schaffelt, Inspector Eaton charged Mahomed Buksh with having, on the morning of the 17th instant, stolen a horse belonging to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. The horse was saddled and was being taken by a syce to the house of one of the troopers residing in Triplicane, when the accused snatched the rains from the syce's hand, mounted the animal, and galloped off. He and the horse were traced to Coldpet, a village seven miles distant from Madras. It was ascertained that the accused was a servant in the service of Hakum Mansvur Hoossain Saib in Triplicane. On the latter being examined by the magistrate it was elicited that three days before the commission of the offence the accused declined to eat food, although it was offered to him. His behaviour was anything but that of a rational man. His Worship doubting the sanity of the accused, directed him to be kept under the observation of the medical officer in charge of H. M.'s Penitentiary.—*Madras Mail*.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—The Madras Board of Revenue, concurring in the suggestions made by the Superintendent of the Government Farms for the holding of agricultural exhibitions in turns annually at the various districts of the Presidency, have decided that the first of these shall be held at Madras in the early part of next year. For the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, they have selected the undermentioned gentlemen to form themselves into a committee with power to add to their numbers:—Mr. H. S. Thomas, Colonel Shaw-Stewart, the Honble Hunsayun Jah Bahadoor, the Collector of Chingleput, Mr. A. T. Arundel, Mr. H. R. F. Carter, Mr. Robertson, the Danakota Rajoo, M. R. Ry., P. Muthusawmy Chetty Garoo, M. R. Ry., P. S. Venkataramanjulu Naido Garu. The Agents of the Railway Companies in this Presidency have been requested to state the facilities they are prepared to offer for the conveyance of cattle, including ungrazed cattle, which might be carried free during the season of increase in traffic that would result. Meanwhile Collectors of districts have been requested to report upon what places they consider the most suitable for holding the district exhibitions, and what time of the year they consider opportune for such a purposes.—*Madras Times*.

MOVEMENT OF MADRAS TROOPS.

The following movements ordered, consequent on the reduction of the Madras Division of Native Infantry, and in relief of British and Native troops for 1882-83, are notified in the *Madras Government Gazette* :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

O Battery, 1st Brigade, from St. Thomas' Mount to Bangalore.

Q Battery (late K-16th) 1st Brigade, from Bangalore to St. Thomas' Mount.

No. 8 Battery (late 9-9th) 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, from Thayetmyo* to Khyraguilly (Bengal Presidency).

No. 6 Battery (late 11-11th) 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, from Khyraguilly* (Murree Hills, Bengal Presidency) to Thayetmyo.

* Without armament and establishments.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3rd Regiment, from Kamptee and Hoshungabad to Tounghoo.

6th Regiment, from Trichinopoly to Quilon.

10th Regiment, from Mercara and French Rocks to Secunderabad.

17th Regiment, from Vizianagram to Trichinopoly.

19th Regiment, from Pallavaram to Cannanore.

20th Regiment, from Tounghoo to Kamptee.

25th Regiment, from Vellore to Bellary.

26th Regiment, from Palamcottah to Madras.

33rd Regiment, from Mangalore to Cannanore.

40th Regiment, from Rangoon to Madras (to be disbanded.)

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

FAKIRS AND THEIR PETS.—All visitors to Simla have probably noticed, in the bazar, a fakir with a tall cap made of tigers' skins; many have no doubt visited his home on the top of Jakho, and seen the monkeys fed by him. At the call of *ao, bhai, ao!* they swing themselves down from the trees with a plaintive answering cry, and hurry up to the hut to receive their food, which they eat in a manner quite as orderly as a crowd of human beings in famine times. It would appear that in the Jhang district, at a place called Kernal, from which the name of a great tribe of fakirs is taken, another fakir feeds the jackals; and it is said to be a remarkable sight when the fakir calls *O gedro, gedro, ao, ao, ao!*—the jackals spring from the ground as if by magic, and rush to seize bits of chupatties.—*Pioneer*.

SIMLA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—The authorities at Simla are not very expeditious in setting the new committee to work on the local constitution. It will be remembered that the Lieutenant-Governor recommended the appointment of a special committee to consider what modes of election would be best adapted to the wants of the new municipality, to consist of two members appointed by the local government, two by the old municipality, and one by the Simla Bazar. Some months ago, and whatever mode of treatment you adopt, see that it is carried out with unflinching regularity. Give due attention to his feeling. His food should be light, yet strengthening; and he should be fed at regular hours, never varying very much in the appetite is poor. Some people are never content unless they are administering strong doses of medicine. That a little physic may and will do good we will not deny, but when a dog becomes emaciated and weakened by disease, nature has by that time all she needs support, and not to be further weakened by doses of medicine. In prescribing, we should rather err in giving too much than too little, for generally speaking, the system requires a large dose of the medicine. Never give strong or severe medicines when a milder one will do. The dose must be in proportion to the age and weight of the patient. Very essential things in sickness are cleanliness, gentle exercise, fresh air, and quietude. Always procure the best quality of drugs—the best are the cheapest.

I have found in cases of debility that Parrish's Chemical Food and cod-liver oil have worked wonders. I consider it as much the same thing in different forms, powders, pills, boluses, capsules, fluids, &c. Powders and pills may be placed between thin slices of meat, or mixed in little buttered balls. Fluids, boluses, or capsules may be thrust down the throat. Hold the jaw open with one hand, place the pill between the thumb and forefinger, and when you get the pill to the root of the tongue, push it down the throat with the end of the finger. Medicine holds good in the case of a dog up for a short time. Be careful to observe that he does not vomit the medicine, which dogs are very prone to do. Should he do so, you must administer another dose immediately, and be more carefully poured down the throat, not more than a dessert-spoonful at a time. Keep the spoon in the mouth until the dog has swallowed the medicine. Another good plan is to elevate the dog's head and pour the medicine down its throat by the sides or lips, which are made to do duty as a funnel. The mouth must be closed between each mouthful until the full dose is swallowed. Gentleness and firmness will work wonders with your patients. Never use force roughly; for you will irritate a sensitive or nervous than a dog. It is astonishing how some dogs submit to anything that does them good. I have had occasion to resort to the use of the knife in cases of tumours, &c, and after the operation they would lay down quietly, look up into my face with an expression of gratitude. In slight ailments, the owner himself may attempt the cure, but in cases that he feels himself incompetent to undertake he should at once obtain the assistance of the most skilled veterinary surgeon he can find. I am sorry to say that a great number of "vets" pay very little attention to the study of canine diseases. This I have often wondered at seeing the great number of valuable dogs that are kept. I am glad to note, however, that canine pathology is now receiving more attention. As a rule, avoid patent nostrums, and steer clear of quacks and stable loafers. It is surprising how few keepers there are who really understand the various ailments a dog is subject to.

Medicines are classified under different heads. Alterative medicines are such as tend gradually to restore and bring about a healthy state of the system, such as arsenic, iodide of potassium, &c. Antiseptics are used to prevent putrefaction or fouling, as in the application of chloroform to wounds, to complete insensibility, in order to enable the surgeon to operate. The caution should be used in giving carbolic acid. Anthelmintics, or vermifuges are agents which destroy or expel worms, such as areca-nut, santonine, kousso, oil of male fern, &c. Aperients, or purgatives, cathartics, and laxatives (the mildest) are very mildly, the medicines which cause alvine discharges, and so cleanse the bowels. Astringents are medicines which possess the power of contracting muscular fibre and diminishing secretion. They are used internally to check diarrhœa, hœmorrhage, &c. Externally they are useful in aiding to diminish the discharge from wounds, to stop bleeding, &c. Blisters, also termed epispastics, are agents which, applied to the skin, produce inflammation, and are often very useful in inflammatory complaints. A good and quick blister for a dog may be made of strong liquid ammonia. It may be applied on a cloth or sponge, which should be held on the part destined to be blistered for about ten minutes. Before applying a blister the hair should be first cut off as closely as possible. Should poisonous substances be used, it is necessary to have the dog muzzled for a short time, or the blister is taken off, apply olive-oil or ointment.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The extremely pretty and elegant bird the Pratincole is such a very occasional visitor to us that the appearance of a specimen, or, as I believe, of two, is worth putting on record.

I had a letter last week from a clergyman in Wales, the Rev. R. Evans, a stranger to me, asking me if I could tell him what a bird was of which he sent me a description, which was so exactly that of the pratincole that there is no manner of doubt whatever as to its being of this species; and from what he said I think there can be but very little doubt but that it was one of a pair which had a nest somewhere near. I do not give the name of the place in South Wales, near the Severn—to prevent the birds being destroyed by some prowling shooter, and the gentleman's surname is so indigenous of one in Wales that it will give no clue to it. He wrote :—

"I have on two occasions last week seen a bird which I will endeavour to describe, one quite strange to me. . . . The bird sat in a tree facing me, and, by a singular coincidence, I saw it in the same tree on Thursday and Sunday last in the same position. It is a singing bird, and twitters similar to a house swallow, and then breaks out into song. The note is neither shrill nor loud. I am a native of this part of Wales and never noticed a bird like the one I have endeavoured, though imperfectly, to describe to you."

I will take the present opportunity of mentioning a couple of facts about birds, both of which are new to me. We have for several years had a pair of ringdoves (the wood-pigeon, cushat, or queest) building in one or other of the trees about this rectory—the lime, yew, or birch; but this year their place has been taken by a pair of stockdoves, which took to making their nest in our church tower (or rather, the poor relic of it, for want of funds to restore it when the nave and chancel were thoroughly well restored in solid oak)—a thing I have never known or heard of before, though others may. They usually build in holes in trees, for the most part near the ground, though sometimes higher up, and often even a rabbit burrow or under a gorse or other bush.

Although they did so, however, and in all security, for some reason, which is, of course, beyond my ken, they have, after all, left it and gone somewhere else. I heard them cooing one morning just after sunrise—I believe they woke me—and got up to ascertain whether I could see them, as they seemed close to my window, but they were in some of the trees. The note is quite different from that of the ringdove and wants the singularly shooting tone of the latter.

On the Sunday morning I went to the church-porch to put up a notice paper of a service and heard them cooing in the belfry, just overhead. It reminded me of David smile "I did mourn as a dove." His son Solomon would seem to have inherited from him his close observation of nature.

Next morning, just after breakfast, almost at one and the same moment, a cuckoo flew in front of the dining-room window, only a few yards off, and went on with its note in the adjoining garden, while a bat hawked after flies over the lawn in the bright sunshine, which has, however, not appeared to me in the case before in other years, not only in the morning, but more or less early in the afternoon, some time before sunset, with the "sun shining in his strength."

The other instance new to me is that of the house marten building in a tree, of which I have heard from the Rev. A. Myers, rector of Buskington, near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire. It occurred at Leasingham-house, where Mr. Myers lives, and I have received this morning a fuller particulars of it from him, together with a well-drawn picture, by Miss Fielden, of the tree, a very large elm. There were two nests last year. One of them was blown down last October, and the other Mr. Myers saw still remaining last Saturday. It was on a widespreading branch, over a pond, about a yard and a half above the water, and made of mud and lined with hay.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Nunburnholme Rectory, Hayton, Yorkshire, May 30.

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

A STORY of extraordinary intelligence on the part of a dog is vouched for by Mr. W. H. Pearson, of Darlington :—

There hangs in my parlour a photograph of a large Newfoundland dog, which belonged to Mrs. Richardson, of Lowell. She took him to have his photograph taken. When they got him placed, with that dog tube pointing at him, he didn't like the look of it, and got up and shook himself. He repeated this every time they got things arranged. They could not get him to sit. Finally Mrs. Richardson said: "You are a bad dog," and he slunked out as if ashamed, with his head down and his tail between his legs. He kept out of sight all day, and the next morning was missing. About noon he came trotting in, wagging his tail, and quite every indication of a happy dog. He had a package tied around his neck, which Mrs. Richardson, on taking off, found to be a photograph of himself. She went down to the photographer's for an explanation, where she learned that the dog had that morning returned there, stationed himself before the tube, and gave the artist to understand that he wanted his picture taken. He sat perfectly still, and the artist took it.

BABY STOLEN BY A DOG.

A NEGRO woman in East Selma placed a very young child in a small pallet in the sun where the wind would not strike it and went to another part of the yard to commence her week's washing. Returning in a short while, great was her distress and agony to find the child gone. A diligent search, as she thought, about the premises resulted less with his glittering eye, while he robs the male passengers with an adroitness born of long and tried experience, and kisses the hands of the lady passengers with a gallantry of bearing that becomes noble birth and a chivalrous nature. I screamed the young woman, driving the young man into the corner. "I'm looking for the apartment in which that business is transacted!" and down came the umbrella with tripple hammer force on the young man's head.

"Upon my soul ma'am," gasped the wretched youth.

"I want to be introduced to the jars in which you keep the boy scouts of the Seirras!" Show me the bins full of the boy detectives of the prairie! Point out to me the barrels full of boy pirates of the Spanish main!" and with each demand she dropped the umbrella on the young man's skull, until he skipped over the desk and sought safety in a neighbouring canon.

"I'll teach 'em!" she panted, grasping the urchin by the ear and leading him off. "I'll teach 'em to make it good for dance. Want to go to fight Indians any more? Want to stand proudly upon the pinnacle of the mountain and scatter the plain beneath with the bleeding bodies of uncounted slain? Want to say hist in a tone that brooks no contradiction? Propose to spring upon the taffrail and with a ringing word of command send a broadside into a richly laden galley and then mercifully save the beautiful maiden in the cabin, that she may become your bride? Eh? going to do it any more?"

With each question she hammered the yelping urchin until his bones were sore, and he protested his abandonment of all the glories enumerated.

"Then come along," said she taking him by the collar.

Let me catch you around with any more rampods, and carving knives and you'll think the leaping, curling, resistless prairie fire had swept with a ferocious roar of triumph across the trembling plains and lodged in your pantaloons to stay!"

THE TRIBULATIONS OF LONG ISLAND EDITORS.

H. L. HARRINGTON, editor of the College Point *Reporter*, while driving from Roslyn, was dragged from his wagon by two masked men and terribly beaten. He was left lying on the road insensible. It is thought to No attempt was made to rob him. It is thought to No attempt was made to rob him. It is thought to have been an act of revenge for some article publish-

Nunburnholme Rectory, Hayton, Yorkshire, May 30.

A free fight occurred opposite Miller's Hotel, Hunter's Point, between Lewis Smith, of the Long Island City *Courier*, and Health Commissioner Edward Carroll. Both men were severely punished. The difficulty arose over a political argument.

THE MORMONS AND THE BOERS.

THE special correspondent of the *New York World* in Utah draws the following interesting comparison between the mormons and the Boers :—

SALT LAKE CITY, May 5.—I was speaking yesterday to a Mormon, a gushing conversationalist, and he was candidly explaining my aversion to that co-operative system of matrimony which the world calls "polygamy," but which the Saints prefer should be called "plurality." When I had finished he was evidently satisfaction (for I thought I had proved polygamy wrong), my companion knocked all my argument, premises and conclusion together, into a cocked hat, by saying: "You are unprejudiced—I grant that; and you take higher ground for your condemnation of us than most do—I grant that. But," said he, "you have never referred to the fact that we Mormons believe plurality to be a *revelation* from God. But the Lord can reveal what He pleases, and though angels from Heaven cannot convince us. You spoke of the power and authority of the United States. But what is that to the power and authority of God? The United States cannot do more than command us as for not abandoning plurality. But God can, and will, damn us to all eternity if we do abandon it."

Now what argument but force can avail against such an attitude as this? The better the Mormon leader in preference to his religion—and part of his religion is polygamy—so important a part, indeed, that the whole future of the Saints is based upon it. The "Kingdom of God" is arranged with reference to it. The hopes of Mormons of glory and happiness in eternity depend from it, and in this life many have suffered and died rather than forswear it or live up to it. It is pure nonsense therefore—so at least it seems to me—to request the Mormons to give up plurality and keep the rest. You might just as well cut off all a man's limbs and then expect him to get along, "like a good loyal citizen," with only a stomach.

Force of course will avail, in the end, just as it did in India when the Government determined to stamp out infanticide among the Rajpoot clans. There, the procedure was from necessity inquisitorial for the natives of the proscribed districts combined to prevent detection, but it was eventually effectual. It was simply this. Whenever a family was suspected of murdering its female infants, a special staff was quartered upon the village in which that family lived, at the expense of the village, and maintained a constant pressure—watch and ward—exercised with such extreme persistency and vigilance and at such expense, that nothing could have been so obnoxious to native sentiment as such procedure, but nothing else was of any use. In the end the murderous practice was abandoned, and the system of supervision and their neighbours wearied of paying for the police, and infanticide as a crime came to the worst-governed Native State after a few years to vanish from India. Now, as they like it, they cannot be the worst-governed Province. Taylor receives no revelation enjoining submission to the Edmunds bill, or otherwise brings about general obedience—something of the same kind—in the country round the Lake of Sligut no brought under direct superior supervision at the cost of their neighbours and punishment rigidly follow every conviction. This would stamp out polygamy in time. But it would be a long, time a very long time, and I would hesitate to affirm that Mormon endurance and submission would go on to such a severe and such a protracted ordeal. There is nothing in their past history that leads me to look upon them as a people exceptionally tolerant of filusage. The infanticidal families in India were, it is true, of a low caste, and the Rajpoot clans suspected families were only a few hundreds in number. They could not, like the Mormons, rely upon a strength of thirty thousand adult males, a unanimity and strategic position, and the ability, if necessary, of thirty thousand picked "warriors" from the surrounding Indian Tribes. And it is mere waste of words to say that the consciousness of strength lies often got a great deal to do with influencing action. Americans who are not given to violence. And I doubt myself, looking to the recent history of England in Africa and Russia in Central Asia, whether the United States, when they come to consider Mormon potentialities for resistance, will consider it much while to resort to violence in vindication of a sentiment. Your war between the North and the South is not a case in point at all. There was more than a mere "sentiment" needed to bring on that civil war. Remember, I do not say that the Mormons entertain the idea of having to fight the United States. I only say that they would not be afraid to do it, in defence of their religion, if circumstances compelled it. And I am only arguing from nature when I say that those "circumstances" arrive at very different stages of suffering with different individuals. The worm, for instance, does not turn till it is trodden on. The eagle will bear much, very much, before it will fly. I am only quoting history when I say that thirty thousand determined men, well armed, with their base of military supplies at their backs, can defend a position of immense strategical strength for—well a very considerable time against an army many times as numerous as themselves—especially when that army has to defend a thousand miles of communications against unlimited Indians.

It was my privilege when on the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph* to be allowed to tell the country in the leading columns of that paper what I thought of the chances of success against the Boers of the transvaal. I said that one Boer on his own mountains was worth five British soldiers, and that any army that went against those fanatical Puritans with less than ten to one in numbers would find "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon" too strong for them and the Drakenberg range an impregnable frontier. As an Englishman I regret that my words were so miserably fulfilled, and England, after sacrificing a great number of men and officers, decided that it was not worth while "for a sentiment" to continue the war. The points of resemblance between the Mormons and the Boers are rather curious. The Boers, though of the Saxon stock as the great majority of the inhabitants of British Africa, were averse to the forms of government that had satisfied the rest. So they migrated, after some popular disturbances, and settled in neglect district of Natal. They hoped that the British imperium in imperio on which they had set their longings. But British colonies again came up with them, and after a fight with the troops, the Boers again migrated, and with their long caravans of ox and mule wagons "trekked" away to the far-off uninhabitable corner of the continent. Here for a considerable time they enjoyed the life they had sought for, established a republic, had their own government, whipped and subjugated the surrounding native tribes more easily, and, after a fashion's throve. But yet once more the "thin red line" of British possession crept up to them and the Boers, being now at bay, and having nowhere else to go, "stuck" to their guns. They were not exactly trained soldiers, but merely a territorial militia, accustomed, however, to warfare with native tribes and by the constant use of the rifle in hunting game, capital marksmen. So they declared war against Great Britain, these three or four thousand Boers, and having worked themselves up into the belief that they were fighting for their religion they unsheathed "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," threatened to cast it into the sea, and holding their mountain passes defied the British troops to force them. Not without success; for every time the troops went at them they beat them, giving chapter and verse out of the Bible for each whipping, and eventually compelled their extraordinary military operations by an honorable peace and a long proclamation of pious thanksgiving "to the Lord God omnipotent." To-day, therefore, Queen Victoria is "suzerain" of the Transvaal, and the Boers govern themselves by a territorial government. The their neighbours they are known as very pious, simple, and stubborn people; very shrewd in making a bargain; very honest when it is made; a pastoral and agricultural community, with strong objections to "Gentiles," who, by the way, are never tired of reviling them, especially with regard to alleged eccentricities in domestic relations. Am I not right, then, in saying that the resemblance between the Boers and the Mormons are "curious?"

A PERUVIAN COURT-MARTIAL.

A LIMA correspondent in a letter, dated May 4, says:—A most interesting and important court-martial has just been brought to a close. In April last year Col. Leteller was given the command of 700 men and sent to raid through the Junin Valley. His instructions, which were verbally given, limited him to adopting the usual military precautions in an enemy's country, and to the collection of war contributions from the towns and villages through which he passed. These instructions he exceeded, and, in addition, stored a large amount of the contributions he collected. Three others, Cols. Belisario Romero Roa and Anadeto Lagos, and Major Virgilio Mendez were tried with him. During this raid many atrocities were committed. The men were granted licence which they willingly seized; and towns which had looked forward to the arrival of the Chilians as [illegible] or the [illegible] ment of good government [illegible] People [illegible] One instance of this is given in the charges against Letelier. He is proved to have seized an Italian named Cicssa, and to have tried him as a Peruvian citizen, for having given money to the Peruvian cause. Cicssa was tried and condemned to death on these grounds. The sentence was commuted through his delivering over his whole fortune, amounting to 39,000 dollars, and his friends subscribing 12,000 dollars among them. Fifty-one thousand Chili dollars was the ransom imposed and paid. The whole transaction sheds little lustre on the Chilian army, but what makes the matter worse, the money was retained by those who took part in this act of brigandage. The sentence given by the court-martial is as follows:—Letelier is deprived of command and condemned to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour. He is absolutely prohibited re-entering the army, and his property and effects are confiscated to the State in repayment of the 83,000 Chilian dollars which it is proved he took from the contribution and ransom fund. Lieut-Col. Roa is proved to have likewise appropriated from the same fund 21,100 dols., and he is ordered to pay that amount, be cashiered, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Lieut.-Col. Anacleto Lagos is proved to have appropriated 571 dols., and is sentenced to be cashiered, 571 days imprisonment; while Major Virgilio Mendez, who proved that he retained 1,310 dols. for his own use by order of Letelier, the commander of the expedition, is ordered to be set at liberty, in consideration of his lengthy arrest having satisfied the ends of justice in his case. The trial has lasted nine months. It is believed that the sums obtained by the chiefs of the expedition were much greater than appear in the charges against them, but they had managed to conceal the amount collected in some cases. The expedition was gallantly and ably conducted in a military sense, but it was tarnished by the meanness and cruelty which characterised the conduct of its leaders.

A MODERN ARCADIA.

ACCORDING to a paper lately communicated to the French Geographical Society by Dr. Le Bon, there exists high up amongst the Carpathian Mountains of Galicia, in a district known as Tatras, one of the most primitive and unsophisticated communities in Europe. The population of this remote region numbers several hundred thousand individuals. They are strong and healthy, but eat animal food. Potatoes have no charm for them. Though none they are content, and though meat is spare and monotonous they enjoy perfect health and live long lives. The food of these Arcadians is principally oats, either simply boiled or ground and converted into cakes. During four or five months of the year those of them who accompany their flocks and herds to the mountain pastures live exclusively on goat milk whey, of which each man consumes from three to four litres daily. Practically, therefore, these goatherds live on the sugar and the mineral salts contained in the whey. They do not consider this regimen a privation, and, says Dr. Le Bon, who has been amongst them, when they return to the valleys at the end of the season they are as strong and as vigorous as when they set out. The entire race of Podhalians, as the people of Tatras call themselves, are remarkable for their vigour and energy, and are incontestably superior, physically and intellectually, to the neighbouring populations. The lives of the Podhalians are easy and tranquil, not because of the abundance of their resources—for they are a poor people, inhabiting an arid region—but because their needs are few, and they are free from the artificial wants which is the curse of most of working people in other parts of Europe. Their physique is of a remarkable purity; they are quick of apprehension and frank in manner. Though far from being savages, they are primitive. The Podhalians are poets and artists by nature. They are fond of dancing, and often, when the labours of the day are over, meet to indulge in their favourite diversion. They are born improvisators, too, and many of them can sing their own songs set to music of their own composition. Their poetry, says Dr. Le Bon, is tender and artless in sentiment, generous and elevated in style—qualities which he attributes to the "wealth of spontaneous resources" possessed by natures that know neither violent passions nor unnatural excitement.

THE SUNFLOWER RAGE.

MR. OSCAR WILDE'S VISIT MAY TEND TOWARDS LEAN CHICKENS THIS SUMMER.

"HAVE you, ahem, any, ah, any sunflower seeds?" asked a young lady timidly of a dealer in garden seeds the other day.

"Yes, madam, plenty," answered the young man in such a business-like way as to relieve the young lady's mind of any idea that it was a matter for ridicule. "What do you want, the small or the large?" he asked with a pleasant smile, as he placed before her several small square envelopes filled with the seed. The lady took two packages, for which she paid 30 cents and departed.

"Do you sell much of that seed?" asked the reporter.

"Do we sell much of it? Well, now I guess, I never saw such a demand for one particular kind of flower seed as there has been in the business as there is this spring for sunflowers. There would be a block in New York from Mott-street to Harlem that won't have its clump of growing sunflowers this summer, judging from the demand there is for seed."

"And this is due to the æsthetic movement?"

"Why, cer,—Yes, of course; if it hadn't been for Oscar sunflower seeds would be as they have been for years, a drug in the market. People may talk all they like about the means of causing money to flow through good many channels, and the seedsman's turn to thank the advent has arrived."

"Why, bless you, no. It is not to raise it or any. It requires no care, and will grow rapidly anywhere there is room for it."

"What have the seeds been used for heretofore?" the reporter asked.

"Oscar Wilde says in his lecture that the impression that the sunflower is used as an æsthetic diet is erroneous—his is mistaken. In Portugal meal is made from the seeds, from which bread is made and when roasted they make an excellent substitute for coffee. The seed in its natural state is eagerly sought for by birds, and in the country sunflowers are raised for the seeds, which are used in large quantities for chicken food. It is very fattening, so if you are served with lean chickens at your country boarding-house this summer you may thank Mr. Wilde and some important he has created for the seed as a feast for the eyes. The seed contains a great quantity of oil, which is fit for burning in lamps and which is in some European countries made use of in cooking. Those who are fond of a good salad have a garden

MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows improvement of 1 per cent. in the proportion e Reserve to Liabilities, and in the open et the rate of discount still keeps at ⅞ per below the Bank minimum. Notwithstanding ensols are again ⅛ lower at 99⅞, and at the same time French Rentes have undergone a decline of ⅛. So far as we can learn there is nothing but the Egyptian difficulty to exercise this adverse effect; indeed with it out of the way we have seldom seen a combination of circumstances more in favour of good business. Cheap money and promising crops are the rule all over Europe, as well as in most of the large producing countries of the world, and with politics well settled we ought to see a large development of trade. To-day's news regarding Egypt is certainly not unfavourable, and possibly we may not be far of the turning point towards more cheerful times.

Bar Silver remains unaltered at, according to Reuter, 51d., but from private advices we take it this may be regarded as the buyers' rate, sellers asking 51⅛. Rupee Paper is ⅛ higher for Fours and ¼ for Fours-and-a-half; Exchange Banks all unchanged.

In the General Produce markets Rapeseed is reported quieter, Wheat firmer, but in neither article are the movements of any importance.

Piece-goods in Manchester, Reuter says, are strong at full prices, but that the advance checks business. This in a great measure supports private advices, which go to show that the rise now taking place in Cotton is rendering manufacturers remarkably firm. It is now some months past since we have had a series of such strong telegrams from Liverpool as during the past few days, and if the autumn corner is not going to be engineered the fault looks like being pretty much the same. The les yesterday were again 20,000 bales, of which 00 were Surats, and spot prices show an advance 1-16d. to-d., whilst American arrivals are better ainst the same extent. Surats are also l ad gher, and it is ... ent that large ... going on by spinners in anticiation of ... ter prices later on. In New York ... plantu ... yesterday were advanced ... September shipment 8 points, but re it is to Liverpool, not New York, r the lead, so long as nothing of a r arises regarding the new American pts of Cotton at the United States as follows :—

	1882	1881	1880
ts	1,000	800	2,000
.....	11,000	18,000	17,000

The general tendency of sterling m firm at an advance of 1-32d. to esterday closing rates for Bank paper, have not increased their figures, although fewer of them. Forward delivery nk paper has been obtainable at 1s. 8d., has brought out a fair extent of buyers, urther rise would probably add to the In fact, in the existing state of business tion of people's attention is more towards rate obtainable for remittance than what ue for selling. Had the present move in ue a little earlier it might have had some the position, but now it adds very little to export trade, whilst imports all and promise to improve. A very in the situation is the dulness hrough it all. A rise of practitaken place in exchange without al from its lowest point, and even t there are still sellers from the vised. Closing quotations are :—

.....	1s. 8d. per rupee.
.....	1s. 7 15-16d. "
.....	1s. 8 3-32d. "
.....	1s. 8 3-16d "

quote demand at 1-16 premium, 6 discount.

PAPER has again been very dull. wn a very distinct desire to sell, 101⅛ is now the best figure quot- Fours-and-a half have also gone 9-16, but there are sellers even at

tness is still the prevailing feature. ays are again ¼ per cent. lower. es are steady, but Spinning and are dull and in some few instances

ain been very firm with an active ling in the shape of good ... this prevents any large ... some 2,000 e done, but nevertheless ... changed hands ld and another be... changed hands advance of ... to Rs. 2 per candy.

Rs. 429 per kandy.
" 422

et but fairly steady. Linseed is ded to Rs. 5-9 per cwt.

are steady at 25s by Canal for Liver- other steamer has been fixed for Ant-

By Cape the inquiry is limited and hanged.

ns are firm with a fair inquiry all r leading descriptions of goods a partial e anna per piece has been established. steady with a fair inquiry for

ING INTELLIGENCE.

Lennie Burrill, 1,328 tons, Captain J. ill sail to-day for Havre with a general

mer Broadaile, 1,416 tons, Captain T. will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a cargo.

I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer Coconada, 517 tons, g I. W. Lewins, sailed yesterday for ce with a general cargo and 15 deck s, etc.

I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer Byculla, 1,111 tons, S. Warrington, arrived in harbour on the stant from Moulmein (5th June), with a of timber and rice.

steamer Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain W. S. rne, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant tarseilles (4th June) in ballast. The vessel is ed to Messrs. Rolli Brothers.

ship Scottish Tar, 1,093 tons, Captain J. arrived in the harbour on the 22nd instant from ool (10th March), with a cargo of 1,350 tons ar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ther ship Sierra Estrella, 1,436 tons, Captain h, arrived in harbour yesterday from tbd, with a cargo of 2,127 tons coal. The is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 1,480 tons, . Kilgour, arrived in harbour on the 22nd Liverpool (23rd May), with the follow- Mr. R. E. Lindley, Mr. N. rs. Strachan and two children.

lowing cargo :—155 barrels beer, 50 packages piecegoods, 47 bales ails, 200 kegs nails, 10 cases ass, 15 cases shoes, 40 barrels spirits, acid, 128 bundles iron hoops, 92 24 packages stores, 50 cases oniac, 20 cases soda, 20 cases sherry, 500 ls alum, 51 cases wine and spirits, 50 tons iron, pipes, 6 packages twine, 20 drums oil, 250 soap, 250 boxes tinplates, 10 casks brasswire, dles buckets, 10 cases medicines, 20 cases , 100 barrels rosin, 103 bars iron, 10,000 bricks, any packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commander.	From.
yculla (s)	Warrington.	Moulmein, June 5.
an Macleod (s).	Kilgour	Liverpool, May 23.
ottish Tar	Crosby	Liverpool, March 10.
rra Estrella ...	Murdoch.....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
.....	Lewins.....	Kurrachee.

wing vessels obtained their port-clearances

ocdaile, Reynold, to Genoa, &c.
Burrill, Murphy, to Havre.

Bedavin. to Marseilles, was entered for day.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

age (s)...McPherson...Liverpool.
Arnagh (s)...Arnagh ... Melbourne, March 17.
... Sydney, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Steamers Shahazada and Adjutant. Ship chooner Venture.

AILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

s)—25 c ses yellow metal sheeting, Lyon and sks glassware, 1 eroo Mahomed; 36 bales papers and 2: ... ass slates, Byramjee Sha- 4 cas ns tobacco, L. ... Jenning and Co; 35 cases Be i, Brodenburg and Co; 2,920 bundles s, 50 cases yellow metal sheets and 75 cases pects, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 2 casks nails. Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

e (s)—15 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik cases medicines, Shurufally Heptoola; 50 per sheets, Lalidas Chabildass; 20 cases vagjee Brothers; 1 cases dye, Javerchund and ... 81 casks empty soda-water bottles, Manucklee Punthucky; 2,312 plates spelter, mjee; 25 drums linseed oil and 10 drums Dookanajee Sunsoodin; 17 packages S. Dawood; 33 packages paints, 5 cases 3 casks vermillion, Tyebally Moola cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; hes, John S. Elmore and Co.

FRO... MARSEILLES.

wine, Watson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

s butter, Okeese and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

18 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

ILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

ark—122 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
450 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Narsee; linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 304 cwts wheat, haniee; 120 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Naran- 5 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 70 bales y and Co; 101 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; pton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sir orbes and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and cotton twist waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormus- 293 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co. 4,000 cwts wheat, William ... wheat and 1,750 Co; 100 bal

Co; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 193 bales hemp, Lalljee Naronjee; 500 cwts coir yarn, Tejsa Anoo.

FOR LONDON.

St. Dunstan (s)—1,007 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4¼ cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 4 cwts fishmaws, Aladin Baizai; 2 bales hides, Peerbhoy Alarakhia; 20 baleo hides, Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 5 bales hides, Bardally Esmail; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 12 bales hides, Peston-jee Eduljee; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergeldie (s)—6,620 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, George Lockhart and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat and 1,553 cwts rapeseed, Ralli, Brothers; 1,205 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—160 bales wool and 2 bales carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—600 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Effective (s)—2,379 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Singapore (s)—150 cwts coffee, Mahamedally Ebram.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s)—985¾ cwts castor seed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR HULL.

Edwin (s)—12,857 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Standard (s)—10,070 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 8,091 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Cathay (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s)—16 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Brocadale (s)—100 bales cotton, Oliese and Co.
Singapore (s)—294 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castle Hill (s)—13,250 cwts poppyseed and 2,851 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Bedouin (s)—2,969 cwts gingellysee', 25,986 cwts wheat, 1,750 cwts castorseed, 2,410 cwts mowra flowers, 600 cwts mowrasseed and 2,008 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s)—315 bales cotton and 28 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 103 bales cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy; 52 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun; 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 21 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 100 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—631 cwts fennelseed, Rehimbhoy Fazul.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 22.

Lindley, Lieut., R. E., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 23.

Lindley, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Bangalore.
Bingham, Capt., S. C., on leave, to England.
Radcliffe, Capt., S. C., from leave, to Deesa.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 13.

The movement of No. 7 Company Sappers and Miners from Roorkee to Peshawar is cancelled.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.—Lieut. Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston to be Adjutant, vice Capt. Schuyler, who has resigned, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 7th Feb, 1882.

Lieut. F. D. Lumley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Foley, who vacated on proceeding on leave to England, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 8th July 1881.

Army Medical Department.—Subject to the approval of H. M., Surg. Daniel O'Sullivain, doing duty at Barrackpore, is permitted to retire from the service on the resignation of his commission. Dated 29th May 1882.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut-Col. H. P. Pearson, Suffolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The following officers, having passed the examination laid down in sec. 5, para. 1st, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the army:—

Majors W. C. Farwell, G. L. I. Benga]; R. H. F. Rennick, Ben. S. C. and; W. M. Meacham.

Captains W. J. A. Birch, Ben. S. C. and E. H. Bingham, Ben. S. C. and A. C. G. Lydiard, Ben. S. C. and E. R. Begbie, Ben. S. C. and R. F. Trotter, Ben. S. C. and H. M. MacKenzie, Ben. S. C. and L. F. Heath, Bom. S. C. W. H. Lyster, Bom. S. C. and A. A. Pearson, Bom. S. C. G. F. W. MacMahon, Bom. C. S.

The notification of exchange between Majors C. G. Leggett and H. B. Laurence, of the Royal Lancaster Regt., published in G. G. G. dated the 17th Dec. 1881, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are removed for the good of the service to the battalions specified against their names.

Major ... Lancaster Regt.—Majors C. G. Leggett, 1st Batt. and ... Laurence, 2d.

With the sanction of Government, Lieut. O. C. Armstrong, Royal Irish Rifles, attached to the Pioneers for the Staff Corps, ... from the date of going ... and posted to the 1st Batt. Suffolk Regt., pending the receipt of instructions from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to his final disposal.

The following order is continued :—

8th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated 31st Jan. 1882, appointing Lieut. D. E. Wood to ... Musketry to the regiment, with effect from ... of Feb.

Lieut. T. H. Farrer, who resigns the appointment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. Col. P. Fitzroy, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment.—Lieut. G. W. W. Savile, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.—Major C. Cavaye, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

6th Hoopahs.—Lieut. M. T. Thomson, (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, from the 30th June to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

Army Medical Department.—Surg. Major C. M. Daughtry, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, preparatory to retirement from the service.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation :—

2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieut. G. A. Hay.

(Lieut. Hay is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps.)

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence :—

Senior Apothy. W. Sinclair, for six months in India, on medical certificate.

1st Class Apothy. J. A. Elliot, for six months, to Lucknow and Naini Tal, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Fort St. George's Gazette, June 20.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. McWatters, Acting Collr. of Chingleput furlough for two years, from 8th Aug.

Mr. J. C. Atkinson, Special Asst. Agent Godavari, privilege leave for three months, from 15th July.

Surg.-Major S. M. Tyrell, Zillah Surg., Rajahmundry, privilege leave for three months, from 25th May.

Surg. A. M. Branfoot, M. B., Prof. of Midwifery and Supdt. Lying-in-Hospital, privilege leave for three months, from 1st July.

The most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Mr. R. Rice, of the Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of leave for four months, on sick certificate.

Mr. M. Hammick to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Salem, during the employment of Mr. E. S. Laffan on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H. A. Sim, Acting Head Asst. Collr., Kurnool, will be considered to have acted as Collr. of the Dist. from 7th to 30th April.

Surg. Major C. Sibthorpe, F. R. C. P. I., Resident Surg., General Hospital and Prof. of Pathology, Medical College, to act as Surg. of the Gen. Hospital and Prof. of Surgery, Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major R. W. Cockerill, on privilege leave.

Surg. H. Allison, M. D., 22nd Regt., N. I. to act as Fort Surg. Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspr. of Seamen at Madras, and Prof. of Anatomy, Medical College, vice Surg.-Major J. Keess, M. D., M. R. C. P. L.

Surg. W. O'Hara, 31st Regt., L. I., to act as Civil Surg. of Nellore, vice Surg.-Major A. M. Ross, on two years' furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Surg. A. J. Stirmer, Secy. to the Surg.-Gen. with Govt. of Madras, to officiate as Supdt., Lying-in-Hospital and Prof. of Midwifery, Medical College, without prejudice to his own duties, vice Surg. A. M. Branfoot, M. B., on privilege leave.

Surg. A. F. Mouller, M. B., C. S. R., 12th Regt., N. I., to be Civil Surg. of Chingleput, vice Surg.-Major J. G. Fitzpatrick, M. D., transferred to Coimbatore.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Duncan, M. A., D. S. C., Prof. of Logic and Moral Philosophy, to act as Principal of the Presidency College, in the 2nd Grade, during the absence of Mr. E. Thompson on leave, or until futher orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. S. Morley, Domestic Chaplain to the Rt.-Rev. the Bishop of Madras, furlough to Europe for two years, on very urgent private affairs, from 14th August.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. J. W. Cassels privilege leave for three months.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. R. H. Durham, an extension of privilege leave for for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Mr. C. Benson, of the Uncov Service, Asst. Supdt., Govt. Farms, Saidapet, an extension of sick leave for three months.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Treasury Dy. Collr., Coimbatore, leave for one month on medical certificate in extension of that granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 18th April.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. de Morgan, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Offg. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, with effect from the 30th January.

Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E., Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, is granted three months' special leave from date of rejoining his appointment on return from privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay, Rl. (Madras) Engr. Supdg. Engr., 1st Class, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for three months.

Lieut. E. E. M. Lawford, S. C., Sqn. Officer, 1st Regt. L. C., is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year.

The following ...

M...

HIGH COURT—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For investigation under sec. 403 and 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In person.—Sha Lilla Arjun vs Bhunsalee Davidas Mitha and others.—Venaycknro H.

In person—Toolsedas Amichund vs Jankee and others.

358-80—In person—Bai Ticerbai vs John Mahomed Khaluckdina and another.

In person—Shaik Abdool Rahiman bin Shaik Survun vs Shaik Mallung bin Shaik Hajee Moozavur.

In person—Purmanundas Anundjee vs Sobharam Mathooradas and another.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

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VEGETABLE
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acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be with... Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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Established 1809.

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Plain square.....	Rs. 675
Semi-patchette.....	" 750
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
.....

CALENDAR—JUNE—JULY, 1882.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ..... July 1st ..... 10h. 59·6m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	24 St. John Baptist—Mid-summer Day.	5	26 6	38 5	3m 10 6m
Sun.	25 3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5	26 6	38 6	11m 11 28m
Mon.	26 English Mail expected.	5	27 6	38 7	5 58 a 32m 0 38m 45 a 1 0 a
Tu.	27	5	27 6	39 8	40m 1 23m 18 a 2 10 a
Wed	28	5	27 6	39 9	32m 2 21m 5 52 a 3 6 a
Thr.	29 St. Peter's Day.	5	27 6	39 10	25m 3 18m 9 46 a 3 58 a
Fri.	30	5	28 6	39 10	57m 3 54m 11 22 a 4 34 a
Sat.	1	5	28 6	39 11	38m 4 32m 11 25 a 5 5 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

REES—June 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. W. J. Rees, B. C. S., of a son.
WINCKLER—June 20, at Masulipatam, the wife of Captain J. E. Winckler, Port Officer, of a son.
WINTERSCALE—June 6, at Cuttack, the wife of J. Wintersacle, of a son.

DEATHS.

HODGES—June 19, at Ootacamund, Catherine, wife of John Hedges, aged 79.
HILL—June 15, at Calcutta, Captain O. W. Hill, A. P. D. late H. M.'s 58th Regiment, Pay Master, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
WALTER—At Perambore, Madras, Mrs. Susan M. Walter, aged 65.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

IT is the general opinion that the Government have failed to make out a case for the new Abkari Amendment Bill. The statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill in question started with the declaration that, "owing to the prevalence of the practice of illicit distillation of spirits in portions of the Taluka and Colaba and other collectorates causing material loss of Abkari revenue to Government, and encouraging lawless conduct on the part of the villagers," it was necessary to empower the Government to regulate and prohibit the traffic in mhowra flowers, and thereby check the illicit distillation of spirits. But when introducing the Bill, Mr. Ashburner was unable to show that any loss which could be stated in figures had been sustained by the revenue; and the allegation of the prevalent lawlessness of the villagers in consequence of the mhowra flowers not being declared contraband was not sustained in any way. So far from the assertion that the revenue had experienced material loss being substantiated, H. E. the Governor spoke incidentally of the fact that the revenue has increased, while intoxication has been diminished. Mr. Ashburner states frankly that there are no statistics in regard to the quantity of spirits smuggled; and this admission, taken in conjunction with Sir James Fergusson's testimony that the revenue is increasing, while the enhanced price of the heavily-taxed spirits is causing a decrease in intoxication amongst the population, is conclusive against the only ground upon which the claim for this petty and harassing legislation is put forward. It is evident that the Government has allowed itself to be influenced in this matter by the very vaguest representations on the part of the officers, or some of them, who are engaged in collecting the Abkari revenue. "Smuggling is very prevalent, and the police are constantly in collision with the smugglers." What evidence is there of this? None is adduced, and it may safely be set down as a departmental flourish. Mr. Ashburner states, doubtless on the authority of some ardent revenue officers, that "the subject has now be... the... breaches of the peace that occur." We should like to have some definite information as to the nature of this demoralisation, and the circumstances under which these frequent breaches of the peace occur. If intoxication is becoming less rife amongst the people, owing to the augmented price of ardent spirits, it is not easy to understand how the demoralisation spoken of can arise. The usual theory is that as people increase in sobriety they increase in morality. The success of the Abkari Department in bringing in a larger revenue than ever, has doubtless filled its officers with the ambition of surpassing themselves, and they ask for increased powers, as if the safety of the State depended upon their being able to crush with the utmost ease every obstacle which they imagine stands in the way of complete success.

If Mr. Ashburner and His Excellency the Governor conspicuously failed to make out a decent case for the Bill, the non-official members of the Legislative Council, who were unanimous in their opposition, established the case against it by arguments which were unanswered because unanswerable. The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and the Rao Bahadur G. H. Deshmukh, and Mr. Macaulay, all spoke against the measure. It was pointed out that the mhowra flowers which are to be made contraband, the collection of them being prohibited under heavy penalties, grow wild over large tracts of wild territory, that they are used as food by the poorer part of the population, and that the Bheels and other jungle tribes not only in part live upon them, but make a trade of gathering them and exchanging them for grain or money. Cattle, especially in times of scarcity, are fed upon the flowers. It is a very serious thing to interfere with any of the resources of the poorer classes of the community, and if there is an inducement to smuggling now, when mhowra flowers may be lawfully gathered, what will it become when an article of food for man and beast which abounds over large tracts of country can only be gathered in defiance of the law and its officers? Clearly the area of "lawlessness" of which so much is made at present will be most undesirably increased and the existing "demoralisation" intensified. Mr. Ashburner indeed denies that mhowra flowers are an "important" article of food. He likens them to blackberries in England, which is rather a farfetched comparison. But he admits that no longer ago than 1878, when the Abkari Act was passed, he himself withstood the demand then urged by certain officers of the department, that the traffic in mhowra flowers should be "regulated and controlled"—it is now to be regulated and prohibited—and he did so on the express ground that the attempt would involve interference with the Bheels and other wild tribes who add to their precarious means of living by collecting and selling that produce. The reasons which seemed to Mr. Ashburner and the other members of the Government sufficiently cogent in 1878 to justify them in disregarding the cry of the officers of the department appear to the non-official community, within and without the Legislative Council, equally cogent now. It is all very well to say that the "experiment" of working the department without the power to prohibit the plucking of a handful of flowers has been tried and has failed. It has not failed, for the revenue has gone on increasing, and the smuggling that is vaguely talked about has not kept down the price of spirits, the enhancement of which now makes them less accessible than before to the mass of the population.

How is the prohibition of the gathering and use of mhowra flowers to be enforced? The department, if credit is to be given to its complaints, is now unable to cope with an offence so comparatively easy of detection as illicit distillation. How are Bheels and wilder men in remote jungles to be prevented from doing as their fathers have done before them for ages, and gathering, for their own consumption or for exchange at the nearest village against grain or other civilised food, a product which abounds on every branch and may be had for reaching up the hand? It is easy to pass a law to prohibit their doing this, but it will not be so easy in practice to enforce it. The illicit distillation which is alleged to be effected with mhowra flowers may be carried on just as easily with various other substances. It may be carried on with sugarcane, with dates, with grain. When it is, says Mr. Ashburner cheerfully, the Government will take those substances in hand also. "As soon as the least distillation of spirits from dates, sugar, or other substances becomes as apparent as that in regard to mhowra, they will be brought under the regulations; meantime, let them take care of themselves." Let us be thankful that for the present the Government does not prohibit the growth of sugarcane, or the gathering of dates, or the growing of grain, lest the illicit distiller might convert either of those products to an unlawful use. Is it not clear that the Government is acting on a false principle altogether in undertaking, to prohibit the use of a substance, harmless in itself, in order to spare the Excise Department the trouble of dealing with the illicit distilling which is the real offence against the revenue? It is evident that the principle, if once acted upon, may lead the Government to attempt all manner of absurdities. When a man is so "demoralised" as to possess himself of a private still as a means of making money, he will not be deterred from using it by an endeavour to deprive him of the supply of mhowra. If he cannot smuggle that flower on account of its bulk, he will utilise dates, or grain, or sugar. The Abkari department would be the better for a thorough overhauling, if its "most experienced officers"—as they are designated in a new batch of Objects and Reasons published yesterday—cannot manage to keep the private distiller in check without prohibiting the use, even for legitimate and necessary purposes, of any article which may be converted into spirits.

THE Sultan is certainly carrying off the honours in the diplomatic game now in progress. The Conference has held its first sitting, and has been obliged to adjourn through the circumstance that the German and Austrian Ambassadors have received no instructions from their respective Governments. Prince Bismarck is not unready on such occasions, except he finds it to his interest not to have made up his mind. It is not uncharitable to believe that his object in leaving his Ambassador without instructions in this instance is to throw an obstacle in the way of the Western Powers, and keep them for another twenty-four hours at least in a position which even their best friends cannot regard as altogether dignified and impressive. Meanwhile the Sultan, with his usual skill, pats Arabi on the back, while avoiding an actual rupture with the Western Powers. His Imperial Majesty telegraphs to Dervish Pasha that he is satisfied with Arabi's attitude, and having said this to soothe the Egyptian Nationalists, he adds for the behoof of England and France an invitation to Arabi to come to Constantinople. It will be interesting to see whether Arabi considers the acceptance of the invitation obligatory. If he does, and proceeds to Constantinople, the Egyptian difficulty will be at an end, for the chief item in the famous ultimatum will have been effected, and there will be no pretext for further armed intervention in Egyptian affairs. The Sultan will in that case have demonstrated in the eyes of the world the potency of his influence in Egypt, and he will have had the satisfaction of showing at the same time how ineffective is that of the two Western Powers. The judicious bottle-holder behind Abdul Hamid is of course the German Chancellor, who must enjoy to the full the trouble and vexation which he has so unostentatiously provided for England, in a quarter where they have hitherto flattered themselves that they possessed a predominating influence. It cannot be said that Lord Granville and M. de Freycinet have added to their laurels in this Egyptian business.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "One Interested" sends us a letter, which deserves attention, on the subject of the deterioration, ... time ... ress, of Berar cotton. ... taken

Is it possible that the freebooters referred to by the Press Commissioner are identical with the gang which, we are informed on good authority, meditated an attack on Afzul Khan, the Envoy to Kabul? That an attack was intended we have little doubt, but the discovery that the Envoy will be attended by escorts furnished *en route* by the Amir's authority may have deterred the gang. It is also possible that the Envoy may have accompanied the Amir to Charasiab, for we hear both have been together visiting the principal places and institutions in and about Kabul. It is also reported that messengers from Herat and other outlying districts have reached Kabul in time for the Envoy's arrival, so that the Envoy should be in a position to supply interesting news. Great confidence is placed in Feramorz Khan, the new military governor of Herat, who, like Purwana Khan, the present chief adviser of the Amir, accompanied His Highness into exile. The Amir's own opinion, and also that of General Mir Ahmed, his representative at Simla, is that under the continuance of the present conditions in Afghanistan there is a fair chance of its being strongly consolidated in a year's time.

BEJAPUR.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of June 10.)

DOVES

SEEM to affect mosques all over the East: witness the mosque of Omar; and you remember the sacred pigeons of Mecca, which have been noticed by every traveller from Vertomannus to Burton. Burckhardt tells us (1814) that nobody dares to kill them, and that they are called the sacred pigeons of Beitullah, the house of God, and another (1503) that they are believed to be the progeny of the dove that spake in the ear of Mahommed in the likeness of the Holy Ghost. Witness also the two white doves on the body of Hassan at the Moharrum. Here in Bejapur, as in Mecca, or for that matter before the Bombay Custom House, a man comes daily with food for the pigeons. I watched these white messengers descending from the sky on Christmas Day, our only visitors—emblems of its peace and purity.

There is no smoke in Bejapur to soil their wings. See Cromwell's favourite Psalm of David :—

"Like doves ye shall appear,
Whose wings with silver and with gold,
Whose feathers cover'd are."

And the

"Though ye have lain among the pots"

by way of emphasis.

The sky here is very blue and transparent, and throws the outlines of fretted cornice and graceful minaret in sharply-cut and delicate relief. The doves alighted with noiseless foot on the great flat pavement that spreads out in one stony sheet between the Mosque and Mausoleum of Ibrahim. As they stood between the living and the dead, on that space where thousands of worshippers had once bent the knee with their faces to the west, invoking the one ... [illegible] ... a lesson of peace and good will to men.

The voice of wars is now hushed over all India. Long may it be so! The doves of Roza have come here for generations, and will doubtless do so for generations yet to come. There was one day, however, you may be sure, they did not come. That day was the 15th October, 1686, when Aurungzebe amid the hurly-burly of war stumbled from his scarlet-curtained palanquin, and, drunk with the lust of ambition, piled his bloody garments in the Sanctuary of Roza.

SHEEP AND DOGS.

Why do black sheep eat more than white ones in India? Because there are more of them. The conundrum is attributed to Archbishop Whately. Very much the case on the way to Bejapur, where black sheep abound. There are some sheep dogs too. Marvellously like the Scots collie; and they look quite as astute and sagacious.

"His breast was white, his tonzy back
Weel clad in coat o' glossy black."

This is his sitting portrait, with his tongue out of his mouth, palpitating, with his eye on

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24, 0 15 A.M.

THE services of Mr. Hammick, officiating District Magistrate of Coorg, have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces, becomes Director of Agriculture, with effect from the 10th February. Mr. Anderson succeeds him as Director of Agriculture.

Dr. de Fabeck, Deoli Irregulars, officiates as Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal during the absence of Dr. Lidderdale.

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, Calcutta, takes privilege leave from the 14th proximo.

Consequent on the six months' absence of Mr. Hughes, Geological Survey, Mr. Fedden officiates as Assistant, first grade.

Mr. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter, Western India, goes on furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. Holmwood, First Assistant Political Agent, Zanzibar, goes on privilege leave for three months.

Major Blair, first grade Executive Engineer, has been granted a year's furlough.

Messrs. Powell and Cronmelin officiate in a higher grade of the traffic staff of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The *Gazette* contains a letter from the Supreme to the Madras Government showing lists of articles of indigenous manufacture which may replace foreign imports for the use of railways. Manufactures are indicated at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, etc.

Major Marshall, first grade Executive Engineer, is to act as temporary Superintending Engineer, third class, and as Under-Secretary to the Supreme Government, P. W. Department.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Colonel Muhammad Afzul Khan had an interview with the Amir on the 12th instant, and delivered a letter from H. E. the Viceroy to His Highness.

The Amir has gone to Charasiab to arrange an expedition against the freebooter who lately plundered a caravan at Lataband.

Mir Aka, Governor of Khost, is expected at Kabul.

Feramorz Khan is reported to have arrived at Herat and taken command of the troops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

FIRST SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 22.

The Conference held its first sitting to-day, but the Austrian and German Ambassadors being without any instructions from their respective Governments, the meeting was adjourned.

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

The Sultan has telegraphed to Dervish Pasha that he is satisfied with Arabi's attitude, and asks Dervish to invite him to come to Constantinople.

The Sultan has also telegraphed to the Khedive, promising to employ every means in order to strengthen his (the Khedive's) authority.

THE POWERS ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The diplomatic correspondence up to the middle of May concerning the Egyptian question has been published. Prince Bismarck, while recognising the special status of England and France, is opposed to their joint intervention in Egypt, fearing that difficulties between them would arise. Earl Granville considers that Turkish intervention would be the least objectionable solution of the difficulty. The French Government, however, was strongly opposed to Turkish intervention, but ultimately agreed to it, provided that it was invoked and controlled by the Western Powers.

THE REPRESSION BILL IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The House of Commons have adopted an amendment to the Irish Repression of Crime Bill extending the alien clause to Great Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester market has been strong at full prices, but the advance checks business.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	90¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
Bar Silver	51¿

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,300,000, Inc. £200,000
Bills Discounted	£20,800,000, Inc. £200,000
Bullion	£21,300,000, Inc. £700,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 per cent.

Arrivals—Hutton, Simoon, and Peer of the Realm.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

Mail-steamer Ancona, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

At 10 p.m.	81°9

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

„ 6 a.m.	80°9
„ 10 a.m.	84°7
„ 2 p.m.	83°5
„ 4 p.m.	81°4

A BILL to make some amendments in the Bombay Salt Act is about to be introduced in the Legislative Council. The Bill, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was published in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary, issued yesterday afternoon.

THE vacant Adjutancy of the Calcutta Volunteers goes, it is stated, to Captain H. F. Webb, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

THE Madras Board of Revenue have resolved to follow the example of the Agricultural Societies in England, and hold an exhibition annually in one or other of the chief stations of the Presidency. The first exhibition is to be held at Madras early in next year. A committee of European and native gentlemen has been appointed to make the requisite arrangements. The Railway Companies have been asked by the Government to co-operate towards making this project a success by carrying exhibits to and from the place of exhibition free of charge.

IT strikes the *Pioneer* that "whilst the Government are ruthlessly ordering the demolition of ancient tombs in the Christian cemeteries at Meerut, Madras, Dum-Dum, and elsewhere, it reads strangely in contrast that the works of the Hooghly Bridge are at a standstill because the proposed site of the bridge takes up a portion of an old Mahomedan cemetery. It would be interesting to learn how to ensure on the Government sanctity for the sites of Christian cemeteries."

THE Lahore paper states that the garrison of Fort Macleson has be withdrawn, the presence of troops there being consi ed unnecessary. The buildings will be protected by chowkidars until again required. In the event of any disturbance, the fort can be occupied by troops from Peshawar at a moment's (*sic*) notice.

THERE is, the *Englishman* has reason to believe, considerable disappointment and some measure of discontent throughout the whole Police Department in Bengal at the recent appointment to the office of Inspector-General of Police. There seems to be a feeling of depression and utter hopelessness of advancement throughout the department. The expectation seems to have been that one of the junior District Superintendents would have been appointed to succeed to the Calcutta Deputy Commissionership. The appointment made, however, deprives the department of a step throughout almost all the classes of Deputy Superintendents. The department has been in existence for over twenty years, and it contains many capable and experienced officers who, by the recent appointments, are suffering keenly from the blight on their promotion and prospects. Our contemporary adds:—"It might be worth the while of the Government of Bengal to make some inquiry regarding the discontent that is said to exist, not only for its own credit, but to the advantage of the public service. The police are a body of public servants engaged in very arduous duties, whom it should be the pleasure of the Government to treat with liberality and consideration."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks that military men were somewhat surprised when Colonel Pasley was appointed to the officiating command of the 26th Punjab Infantry. "This officer was entirely devoid of all experience of Pathans; and the elements composing the 26th Regiment are admittedly the most difficult to manage and control of any regiment in the service. Colonel Pasley has wisely declined the appointment, preferring to do general duty until he goes to England, as he hopes to do, on furlough, early next year."

THE efforts of the Government of Jamaica to introduce the cultivation of the cinchona tree into that island promise to be as successful as those of the Government of India. Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, in a report recently published, directs attention to the fact that this year the article, which used to be known in commerce as Jesuits' or "Peruvian bark," appears for the first time in the list of West Indian exports. The bark sent away during the year, amounting to 23,981lb., of the stated value of £7,302, was chiefly the produce of the Government plantations. Sir A. Musgrave observes that a great impetus has been given to the cultivation of this valuable tree by the success attending the experiment undertaken by Government, and it is confidently hoped that in the course of a few years the export of cinchona bark will rank high on the list of exports. It is added that there is a large quantity of land available which is well suited for the growth of cinchona, for the acquisition of which on liberal terms facilities have recently been offered by public notification.

IT is stated on authority that there is no truth in the report that a marriage has been arranged between Princess Beatrice and Prince William of Hesse.

THE marriage of Mdlle. Lucie de Rothschild, eldest daughter of Baron Gustave, with M. Lambert of Brussels, was solemnised on May 29 at the synagogue in the Rue de la Victoire, in the presence of a large and fashionable attendance, which included the members of the Rothschild family, the Princess Metternich, the Duchesse de Sabran, the Comtesse de Pourtales, the Prince de Johnville, the Duc de Fernan Nunez, the Baron de Beyens, and M. Deveaux, the two last being the bridegroom's *temoins*. M. Faure sang a piece composed for the occasion by M. Samuel David, with admirable effect. The bride's presents, which are superb, include costly parures of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, as well as a pair of candelabra, of exquisite workmanship, given by the King of the Belgians.

SAYS the *Daily Telegraph*:—Mr. Gladstone continues to experience great difficulty in the selection of a suitable Member of Parliament to fill the post of Whip lately vacated by Sir Arthur Hayter, several gentlemen to whom the appointment has been offered having declined it, on the ground that they would not be certain of re-election. Of these the two latest examples are understood to be Mr. J. N. Richardson, of Armagh, and Mr. Briggs, of Blackburn. Mr. Richard Power has refused for political reasons.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphed to a London paper on June 1 that some excitement has been caused in Cheshire by a report that since his return to town the Duke of Westminster has been the recipient of a threatening letter. Copies of threatening letters have also been received by several of the Duke's servants, advising them to leave their employment at once, as at a recent meeting of a secret brotherhood it was resolved on a certain date to blow up Grosvenor House. Although little importance is attached to these anonymous communications, the authorities are on the alert, and it has been considered advisable to take precautions.

A LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION has been established at Boston, Massachusetts, to erect a public memorial to the poet near his home at Cambridge in the same State. In their appeal to the public the committee state that their aim is to testify to future generations, in a tender respect in which the pure and gentle life of Longfellow was held by his contemporaries.

THE Portrush and Bushnels Electric Tramway, near Belfast, the first that has been constructed in the United Kingdom, will be opened in August. The opening ceremony will probably be performed by Lord Spencer.

HERR VON MADAI, the President of the Berlin Police, has just established a "Philanthropic Corps," composed of police-officers and constables, a certain number of whom are chosen from the different police divisions. These members of the force are to attend weekly lectures in the Town Hall on the treatment of invalids and sick persons suffering from sudden illness or accidents. By this means it is expected that shortly about 300 constables will have obtained sufficient knowledge of medical science to treat sufferers before regular medical aid can be obtained. Particular attention will be directed to the best means of restoring life to persons taken from the water.

A NOVEL *fête champêtre* is about to take place in the gardens of the Comtesse de Gilly, in Paris. All the ladies are to be dressed in Watteau costumes, and the men as peasants; and three cottages have been hastily built up, where the make-believe villagers are to drink milk, and to eat strawberries and brown-bread. Cows will be grazing on the lawn, and are to be milked by the amateur peasants. Poor cows! remarks *Truth*.

A DOVER correspondent telegraphed on June 2:—The Channel Tunnel boring is progressing steadily; but the rate of advancement is not greater than 18 ft. per day, in consequence of reduced hours of labour. Experiments are being made to test the geological formation at a greater depth. The direction of the heading continues towards the Admiralty pier.

THE United States mail steamer Abyssinia, of the Guion Line, arrived at Liverpool on May 28 from New York, amongst her passengers being about twenty Mormon missionaries. These missionaries are from Salt Lake City, Utah, the great settlement of the sect in the United States, and are intended to labour, a portion of them in Great Britain and a portion in Germany. This is the second party of Mormon missionaries who have arrived at Liverpool recently. Already several hundreds of the minor Mormons have sailed this season from the Mersey for the United States, and arrangements have been made for the emigration of others. It is stated that the Mormon community in Salt Lake City now numbers some 25,000 souls, the head elder or president being a Mr. John Taylor.

SOME chimneys are better worth sweeping than others, as was incontrovertibly proved recently, at Berlin, by the result of an experiment performed upon some soot with which the inside surface of an old flue, pulled down during the late alterations at the Royal Mint, was found to be thickly caked. This flue had served for many years as an outlet for the smoke given off by the furnaces in which the bullion undergoes fusion before its conversion into coinage; and it occurred to the architect superintending the repairs in question that it might be worth while to analyse the soot lining the chimney through which fumes of boiling gold and silver had passed in such quantities. The liquefaction of the less precious metal requires a temperature of 1,000 degrees Celsius, whilst that of gold cannot be effected under 1,250 degrees. It is usual to bestrow the surface of these metals, when in a liquid state, with charcoal, in order to hinder evaporation. But, at such a fierce heat as that above indicated, some evaporation is bound to take place, and its results were made manifest, the *Daily Telegraph* says, by the yield of four pounds' weight of pure gold, valued at something under four thousand marks, obtained from the soot that was scraped off the inside of the melting-room chimney in question.

IT is very difficult to induce children to save money. In vain is high interest promised to them by their anxious parents. They prefer getting rid at once of the principal; and if they do not quite know how to spend it they will lend it to a friend rather than keep it idly by them. The American children seem less disposed to economy than even our own; and, in order to inspire them with a taste of hoarding, money-boxes are invented which at each fresh deposit of a coin, do something to give the child pleasure. An American scientific paper publishes a description of a "child's savings bank," just patented, which bears on one side of the slit for receiving money the figure of a "chicken-stealer" leaning over a hen-coop, and on the other that of a dog. When a piece of money is dropped into the bank or box the dog "goes for" the chicken-stealer, who, suddenly removing his hat, catches chickens within it, while at the same time [illegible] their heads out from the coop. All this must be well worth a small piece of money; which the ingenuous child without savings of its own would generally be able to get by praising the excellence of the performance to its parents' acquaintances.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"The sons of Sir Salar Jung have been invited to Treatham by the Duke of Sutherland. We have not as yet heard much of their doings in England; but doubtless, when their presence here is better known, they will receive a full share of English hospitality. Some awkwardness is felt as to their being here simultaneously with the son of the late co-Regent of Hyderabad. The hope is expressed in many quarters that when the Nizam comes over here next year he will be accompanied by Sir Salar."

THE EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Richard Temple's Resolution inaugurating a system of five-year budgets lets us into the secret of the new policy. The object, it says, "was to put an end to wasteful expenditure on large numbers of small works of doubtful necessity, for the supervision of which there is no sufficient establishment, while the general wants of the district as a whole are overlooked. For this purpose a system of five-year budgets is ordered." The spirit of this Resolution, which was passed in November, 1877, was a complete departure from the principles of local fund expenditure and of local control. Several district officers complained of the new departure, but so enamoured had the Government become of the extended control which it vested in its officials, that in spite of several protests it once more resolved, in 1878, that "no return to the old system will be permitted." The new policy had this thing in its favour, that it permitted of large sums of money being spent in showy works, such as long district roads, to the sacrifice of many small works of paramount local utility, such as wells, tanks, channis, rest-houses, and all those which promote the well-being of a rural community, and the construction of which alone can reconcile the cess-payers to the burden of local taxation, Sir Richard Temple, however, thought otherwise. He looked upon small works of local usefulness as of "doubtful necessity," and money expended upon them as "wasteful;" and the reason given for this opinion is that there is no sufficient establishment to look after such expenditure. But nothing can be more lame than this excuse. Surely small works do not require great engineering skill, and they can be well looked after by local bodies and their members. The late Governor, however, was for pretentious, magnificent works, and it was this passion for showy expenditure which led him to completely reverse the policy enunciated by the Bombay Government only a twelvemonth before, for in 1876 the Government wrote thus:—"It is the fixed policy of Government that the local wants of the people should be attended to in the expenditure of the one-anna cess, *before* projects for the general development of the resources of the country, such as long roads, are taken in hand." The italics are mine. The fiat of the new policy, however, went forth at a time when the Deccan was suffering from famine. The result was to beggar the local funds of the district committees in the Deccan of their flourishing balances for expenditure in famine relief works—works which, with infinitely better grace and justice, should have been constructed from provincial or imperial funds. These district committees are now starving. They cannot venture, much as they may desire, to spend even small sums on simple but very necessary projects of local utility, the misdirection of their funds having reduced them to an impecunious state.

Coupled with the five and seven-year system is another circumstance which has made local control in this Presidency utterly meaningless. The expenditure of the greater part of revenue from local funds is controlled by the Central Public Works Department at Bombay. You are doubtless aware that the local funds in this Presidency are obtained from the one-anna cess on every rupee of land revenue collected by Government. The cess is levied on alienated lands on which the land assessment is wholly or partially redeemed. This one-anna cess is the chief source of local fund income, though other small sources go to add to it, namely, ferry-fund, toll-fund, pound-fund, fees on sand, earth, taken from places, stones taken out of quarries, the proceeds of building sites, &c. Two-thirds of the one-anna cess and the whole of the proceeds of other taxes are intended to provide for public works of local public utility, and for the remainder are assigned to meet the wants of primary education. The receipts for the former amount to nearly 23 lakhs, and for the latter to over 12 lakhs. In the early years of local fund management local wants were chiefly consulted in the consideration of projects of public utility and expenditure of money over them. But a great change took place some years back, whereby the office of District Local Fund Engineers was abolished, and the control of the P. W. Department [illegible] was transferred to the P. W. Department. [illegible] of a new era in the history of local self-government in this Presidency. Ever since we have had a system of centralisation working within decentralisation. This, combined with the five and seven-year budget systems, has reduced district committees to the status of mere machines, instead of active and voluntary agents giving the benefit of their knowledge and experience to the improvement of their districts. And now the general outcry in the mofussil has been long current, that the works highly valued by the people. In saying this I do not draw upon my imagination. Many a District Collector and Assistant Collector will bear witness to this fact; for what do they find when they visit a taluka or a village? The village patel goes to them and complains that his village has contributed, and still contributes, many thousands of rupees to the local fund cess, and yet the public have not even a good drinking tank or a new well built about their village, the village tank has been out of repair, and the supply of water has become yearly diminished.

This is not all. Executive Engineers and other officers of the Public Works Department show considerable impatience of any supervision on the part of the members of the local fu d committees who rank below the Collector or the Assistant Collector. As to non-officials, they are considered to be [illegible] given to what they have to say. Though Public Works officers have often been reminded by Government that "the non-official members should be encouraged to look to the committees for initiation of works, and bring to the notice of the Assistant anything they consider would be an improvement in the method of carrying them on, as well as the conduct of the overseer or contractor engaged upon them;" and further that "the local funds are the property of those by whom it has been contributed, that of those persons the committees are the representatives, and that it is therefore the right and duty of the committees to watch over the expenditure, and without interference in professional details, to see that it is properly administered." But such instructions have rarely been attended to. The result is badly-constructed works, for District Executive Engineers or their Assistants are not present at all the time the works are under construction. Apart from the fact of their being badly constructed, they involve heavy costs from want of wholesome check.

I will give an instance of ill effects arising from not consulting the people or their representatives on the committee. An officer of the P. W. D. laid the foundation of a schoolhouse in a village on a site where formerly there was a well, but which had been filled in. The village people took care to point this out to him and dissuade him from fixing that as the site of the building. But he would not listen. Once the schoolhouse was built, it was found very near that it was opened the walls of the building began to crack and had to undergo special repairs during the first year of their construction. In another important district the Assistant Collector had frequently requested a member of the District committee to supervise and report upon certain works within a specified area. One of the members so called upon was a non-official of considerable knowledge, tact, and experience. He sent round circulars to officials of local works under construction within the area assigned to him, requesting them to direct the men in charge of the work to furnish him with such particulars of information as he might need, and he [illegible] on a visit to the work. The non-official [illegible] the request, but the Executive Engineer who had the charge of local works within the same area, on being informed of the matter, at once wrote to the Collector of the district protesting against any interference on the part of the non-official member, with the result that the said non-official member was prevented from visiting such works. This prevention was directly in the teeth of a sanctioned order of the Bombay Government to the effect that "individual members of the committees might be told off to the supervision of works in their own immediate neighbourhood. Government attaches the greatest importance to the assistance they will be able to give, and is convinced that the work of petty but indispensable local improvement will never be thoroughly carried out unless the leading members of native society themselves take an interest in it." Where there is such wide divergence of action and principle, it is certainly unfair to lay at the door of the non-official members of the local committees and boards blame which, with greater propriety, attaches rather to the action of the Executive, in respect not only of time taken by the members of the committee and the consequent ill-success of local self-government. It seems to me that Lord Ripon's Resolution endorses the common mofussil opinion, that "there is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often over-riden and practically crushed by direct, though well-meant, official interference." That a very great interest has of late been manifested by the people generally in either local or provincial, or even imperial administrative, affairs is a fact which anyone who inquires into the matter can easily ascertain. This interest is fostered by the spread of education, extension of railways, the influence of the vernacular and Anglo-Indian press, and the formation of public opinion on a sounder basis.

June 17. MOFUSSILITE.

COLONEL BARTON AND THE KATHIAWAR CHIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most of the vernacular papers have fallen foul of Col. Barton in connection with Porebunder politics. From what I know it appears that the writers are either ignorant of the real state of affairs in Kathiawar, or that they are hired. Col. Barton is one of the best friends of the natives. He respects their privileges and sometimes fights with Government on their behalf. But I am ashamed to say that almost all the chiefs are illiterate and are led by the nose by their *khaeds*. It is the interest of these *khaeds* to keep their sovereigns in the dark in every matter connected with State affairs. This is easily done by encouraging them in drinking and debauchery. They are surrounded by men who tell them of nothing but the pleasures of women and wine. It would have been some consolation if the *khaeds* themselves had been men of education and full of the milk of human kindness. But they are, like snakes [illegible] to devour their prey. They believe that the State is their private property, and that they are entitled to make any use of it they like. Persons and property are not considered sacred. People feel, but dare not complain. Politicals cannot know the real state of things. They themselves are watched and humoured. To talk of independence of native States under these circumstances is a folly. To connive at the misdeeds of these people because they are independent is a great dereliction of duty, and Col. Barton is guilty of it to some extent. But to say that Col. Barton interferes too much is to sadw utter ignorance of the condition of the Kathiawar chiefs. I am a native and not without native feelings. I wish the whole of India to be governed by the children of the soil. But if the destinies of millions of persons were to be in the hands of illiterate and vulture-like *khaeds*, I should be compelled to exclaim, "Native States be blowed!" The Rana of Porebunder is very greedy of gold. The whole State is in a rotten condition. He has hardly engaged any educated man in his administration. He considers his State as a household where everything ought to be looked after by the paterfamilias. In this anxiety nothing is looked after. The higher orders oppress the lower. If the poor had the spirit of the Irish people, I don't know where the Rana would have been by this time. The British Government know all this, and have reduced the Rana from the first class to the third. But the Rana is Rana, notwithstanding. The British Government are in duty bound to interfere if they have any regard for the poor subjects of Porebunder. As Paramount Power they have a right to do so. They must compel the Rana to reform his administration and import the services of educated men. The Rana had engaged Mr. Nagindas, a pleader. He is a man of some education and experience. But he is anti-Government. He was once suspended by Mr. Peile for giving expression to such feelings. Col. Barton has had many occasions to complain of his conduct. It is therefore natural that Col. Barton should not recognise his appointment to an important post in Porebunder. He does not object to any other man being put in. The Rana is bound to take the Colonel's advice, and I hear he has done so. If Col. Barton has any fault, it is that he respects native chiefs more than they deserve. I must say of him, with Goldsmith, the [illegible] "All his failings lean to virtue's side."

[illegible] the boy [illegible] river power-

CONCLUSION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 20.

WHEN the counsel for the defence made an application for an adjournment, on the plea of having certain witnesses to cite whose evidence, they said, was of the utmost importance in rebutting the charges made against the prisoner, B. Sashagherri Row, the public were on the tip-toe of expectation. The Court sat yesterday, and we were fully prepared to hear the counter-vailing proofs which Messrs. P. B. Gordon, and J. W. Hayes, senr., who earned for themselves a reputation as leaders of forlorn hopes, were to bring forward, which were to clear the prisoner from all injurious imputations, and cause him to leave the court without a stain upon his character; but the public were considerably disappointed when Mr. Gordon informed the court that he would call no witnesses, because of the hypothetical nature of the evidence against the prisoner, and that he was quite content to deal with it on the same ground in rebutting the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, and that it was only necessary for him to recall Miss Lane, the complainant, for the purpose of identifying a letter written by her to the police regarding the insult alleged to have been offered to her by the prisoner. Mr. Nepean Smith, the counsel for the prosecution, then addressed the Court, and called attention to the magistrate of the unprofessional conduct of Mr. Gordon and his colleagues, who, he said, had purposely adopted this ruse to outwit him, and leave him no chance to make as forcible a speech as he could have made if he had been allowed to study the evidence at leisure. The defence, he said, had cited, or pretended to cite, eight witnesses, the examination of whom would have taken up some time, especially the examination of Mr. Saunders, the agent and manager of the Madras Railway, who was to have been examined by commission, and have given him an opportunity of studying his case. But the evidence against the prisoner was so clear that he did not despair of satisfying the Court on the case. Mr. Smith then dwelt upon the deposition of each of the witnesses, for the prosecution at some length, pointing out the connection between the evidence of Miss Lane, given in chambers, and that of the unprejudiced witness who swore to the absence of the prisoner when searched for, his presence in the train at Coopum, the next halting station, the apology tendered by him to complainant before the station master, and his subsequent con- [illegible] time and [illegible] Mr. Gordon replied at some length, basing his defence on the argument that the prisoner had done the acts which the young lady resented out of purely civil and gentlemanly motives; that the case had been considerably magnified; that his client was a thoroughly moral and highly respectable native gentleman, as the evidence of Mr. Gopala Row, his friend, went to show; and that the Court could not but acquit him under these circumstances.

His Honour delivered a written judgment to-day, in which he commented on the evidence before him, and the inability of the prisoner to account for his precipitate quitting of the railway carriage before it stopped, the leaving of his luggage, together with a despatch box, with the key in the same, &c., &c., and said that he was perfectly convinced that the prisoner was guilty of the charges on which he stood indicted, and that considering all the circumstances of the case he thought that it would be quite enough to convict him under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court fined him Rs. 500, or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment. Rs. 200 of the fine, if paid, were to be given to the Railway Company, and Rs. 100 to Miss Lane, as compensation.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon there were present, Sir F. Souter (chairman), Colonel Merewether, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrozjee Banaiee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

OBJECTIONABLE BUILDINGS.

Sanction was asked to alterations being made in certain buildings—chawls and tiled sheds—on the Mazagon Reclamation Company's ground, the buildings being objectionable on account of there being no plinth, the height being low and the ventilation improper.

There was some conversation on the subject, and the Municipal Commissioner said notice had been given, but he could not, off-hand, say when the buildings were put up. He would ascertain when they were erected.

Col. Merewether said, he would undertake that the Port Trust officers should give timely notice to the people building.

Dr. Pinkerton said there was a collection of huts and cow-sheds at the Boree-bunder which were an utter abomination. Any laxity in this respect on the part of the Council might cause an outbreak of cholera. It was a very small consolation to say that they are on the property of the Port Trust. They ought not on that account to be exempt from the operations of the Act, any more than others. It was laid down as clearly as possible that the Municipal Commissioner must have buildings such as those on the Mazagon Reclamation taken down.

The sanction asked for was given.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.

The following correspondence was read:—

No. 422 C. W.—1027 of 1882.

Public Works Department, Bombay Castle, 13th June, 1882.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 1369 A, dated 26th April, 1882.

Forwards for instructions correspondence with the Syndicate of the Bombay University, on the subject of lighting the Clock Tower with a gas clock; states that it appears to him that, if the Syndicate cannot afford to pay for the lighting of the clock, there is no reason why such should devolve either upon Government or the Municipality; observes that the Bombay University have accepted Premchund Roychund's gift to build a tower with an illuminated clock and therefore are bound, it would appear, to arrange for its proper illumination; adds that the clock is coming out with the existing gas rings, and the gas pipe was laid up to the Clock Tower some years ago, and therefore, for the present at least, the illumination should be by gas.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer Northern Division, No. 1369 A, dated 26th April, 1882.

With reference to Government memorandum No. 526A, dated 15th April, 1882, forwards, for comparison with cost of lighting on the Bruch Electric system, a letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, subjoining information furnished by the manager of the Bombay Gas Company, for illuminating with gas the Clock Tower of the University building. The manager proposes three plans, the cost of fittings and lighting under each being as follows:—

	Fittings.	Lighting.
	Rs.	Rs.
Plan No. 1	180	90
Plan No. 2	209	233
Plan No. 3	369	250 to 400 per month.

Letter from the manager Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, dated 17th May, 1882.

In reply to Government letter No. 525A, dated 15th April, 1882, intimates that that company will undertake the lighting of the University Clock Tower, with four Brush lamps, each of 2,000 candle power, equivalent to 800 gas jets, for Rs. 160 per mensem, inclusive of all fittings.

Letter from the Manager, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, dated 1st June, 1882.

In reply to Government memorandum No. 526A, dated 25th May, 1882, intimates that when approaching a public building like the Clock Tower, they will run underground in piping, but in the open on iron poles.

Resolution.—The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, should arrange with the Eastern Electric Light Company for the illumination of the Clock Tower by electricity, at a cost of Rs. 160 per mensem.

2. Under instructions from the Government of India care should be taken that no poles are erected, or tubing laid, within 30 feet of the Government electric wires.

3. The illumination of the clock will be a benefit and an ornament to the city, and the Municipality should therefore be asked to defray one-half of the cost, the other half being borne by Government.

W. A. BAKER, Colonel, R.E.
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 5005 of 1882.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Council. The Commissioner has the honour to recommend that under the circumstances stated the Corporation be asked to sanction a special grant for meeting half the expenses of lighting the University Clock Tower.

E. C. K. GERRARD, Municipal Commissioner.
June 20, 1882.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Bombay University was an impecunious institution; and the Government had offered to pay [illegible] one-half of the cost of the lighting. Although he wished to save the Corporation expense as much as possible, he thought it would not be out of the way for him in this instance to ask them to beat half the cost.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the proposal.

Dr. Pinkerton also supported the proposal, and said he regretted that the impecunious University had not been [illegible] before. The city of Bombay derived more advantage from the University than all the rest of the Presidency put together.

Mr. Nowrozjee wondered when the clock was coming on. It was expected for twelve or fifteen years. He had an objection in regard to the principle upon which the Corporation were asked to defray half the cost of lighting a clock that did not belong to them.

The Chairman said he thought Mr. Nowrozjee was going to suggest that the Corporation should defray the whole cost.

Mr. Nowrozjee said there was nothing in the Municipal Act about lighting clocks that did not belong to the Corporation.

The Chairman remarked that the proposition was a very reasonable one, and he supposed it would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he withheld his vote.

The proposition was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter, dated 15th instant, was read from Mr. Henry Stead, Notary Public and Liquidator, submitting copy of alphabetical index prepared by him of the Municipal Assessment-book, under the title of "Real Property Register," and offering to sell the complete index to the Council for Rs. 1,390. The Council decided to decline the offer.

A letter was read, dated 27th Janua [illegible] received by the Secretary on the 14th instant), fr [illegible] Mr. Jyram Luxumon, to the Secretary, Town Co [illegible] rwarding petition, also dated the 27th Janu [illegible] om the inhabitants of Worli, Parel and the adjoining localities, requesting the Council to sanction the extension of the Currey-road to the Hindu pagoda on Worli-road. The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner, who said he intended bringing the subject forward at the next Budget meeting.

A letter was read from Munshi Abdul Karim, Honorary Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Ahbabi, stating that, not being satisfied with the resolution passed by the Council on the 9th instan [illegible] ing the application of the signa [illegible] sal flish encroachment of [illegible] were made heavy sufferers. Cotto [illegible] as to-day would have been friendly to Chili were compelled to become its enemies, although they were [illegible] arred, and much of the trouble now going on in the interior was created by the manner in which the expedition was conducted.

DISBANDMENT OF BOMBAY REGIMENTS.

UNDER instructions from the Quarter-Master-General, the transfers from the 15th Regiment N. I., stationed at Surat, and about to be disbanded, will be despatched to the Corps to which they have volunteered as follows:—

1st N. I.—By rail via Bombay to Mhow.

2nd N. I.—By rail to Ahmedabad where the men will remain attached to a N. I. Regiment until opportunity offers for sending them to Rajkot.

3rd N. I.—By rail to Poona where the men will remain attached to a N. I. Regiment, until an opportunity offers for sending them to Belgaum.

4th N. I.—By rail to Ahmednagar.

5th N. I.—By rail to Pahlunpore, thence by march to Deesa.

7th N. I.—By rail to join Depôt at Ahmedabad.
8th N. I.—By rail to join Depôt at Poona.
9th N. I.—By rail to Poona.
10th N. I.—By rail to Bombay.
13th N. I.—By rail to join Depot at Mhow.
14th N. I.—By rail to Poona.
16th N. I.—By rail to Poona.
17th N. I.—By rail to Indore.
19th N. I.—By rail to Munmar thence by route march to Malegaon.
20th N. I.—By rail to Poona where the men will remain attached to a N. I. Regiment, until an opportunity offers for sending them to Belgaum.
21st N. I.—By rail to Bombay.
22nd N. I.—By rail to Bombay where the men will remain attached to a N. I. Regiment, until an opportunity offers for sending them to Aden.
23rd N. I.—By rail to Ahmedabad.
24th N. I.—By rail to join Depôt at Mhow.
25th N. I.—By rail to Ahmedabad where the men will remain attached to a N. I. Regiment, until an opportunity offers for sending them to Bhuj.
26th N. I.—By rail to Ahmedabad.
28th N. I.—By rail to Poona where the men will remain attached to a N. I. Regiment, until an opportunity offers for sending them to Dharwar.
30th N. I.—By rail to Bombay whence the men will be despatched by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District to Kurrachee *en route* to Jacobabad.

AMENDMENT OF THE SALT ACT.

THE following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, is published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday afternoon:—

A BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY SALT ACT OF 1873.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873 and to make provision for the occasional appointment of a Commissioner of Salt Revenue to be intermediate between Government and the Collector of Salt Revenue, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In section three after the eighth paragraph the following shall be inserted (namely):—

"But whenever a Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall be appointed under section 4 of this Act, such officer shall exercise under Government the chief control in the said Department, and the Collector of Salt Revenue shall be subordinate to him in all matters connected with the administration of this Act."

2. To section four the following clause shall be added (namely):—

"The Governor in Council may also from time to time appoint a person to hold the office of Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and may from time to time cancel such appointment and keep the said office in abeyance and thereafter revive the same, and may direct that, during the continuance of such office, any of the powers conferred or duties imposed by this Act on the Collector of Salt Revenue shall be exercised or performed exclusively by the Commissioner of Salt Revenue."

3. To section six the following clause shall be added (namely):—

"Whenever a Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall have been appointed under section 4 of this Act, an appeal shall lie from all proceedings and orders of the Collector of Salt Revenue to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, whose proceedings and orders in appeal shall likewise be subject to the general control of the Governor in Council."

4. Section sixty-one is hereby repealed.

5. This Act shall be read and taken as part of Bombay Act VII. of 1873.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

According to Bombay Act VII. of 1873 (The Bombay Salt Act) the Collector of Salt Revenue is the Officer authorized for the time being to exercise under Government the chief control in the Department of Salt Revenue.

Practically, however, the Department has hither to been under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, in accordance with the orders of Government; and it is now considered desirable to legalize this arrangement, and to vest the Commissioner with legal powers of control over the Salt Department, as experience shows that his more distinct and direct superintendence is called for.

The Bill has been prepared in order to amend the Bombay Salt Act by adding certain provisions to sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Act, empowering the Governor in Council to appoint a Commissioner of Salt Revenue who will be intermediate between the Collector of Salt Revenue and the Government, and vesting such Commissioner with certain powers under the Act.

Provision has also been taken to repeal section [illegible] of the Act in [illegible] pressed by the Government of India

LATE LORD F. CANVENDISH.

Washington Correspondent of the *New York* alls the following anecdote of Lord Frede- vendish's visit to the United States it

rder of Lord Frederick Cavendish recalls o this country in 1859. He was a devoted Miss. Harriet Lane, then the lady of the use. Indeed, the Prince of Wales had set n of admiring her, after she had made r social standing at the English Court while Mr. Buchanan was Minister there. On the occasion of her presentation the Lord Chamberlain, according to usage, fixed her place in the line. The arrogant English wife of a foreign diplomat, presuming on Miss Lane's youth and inexperience, took prece- dence of her. Miss Lane, with admirable tact and courage, sent immediately for the Lord Chamber- lain, and refused to move an inch until the place had been assigned her—and justly maintained the dignity of the representative of the United States. Lord Frederick Cavendish was, in 1859, said to be rather a well-looking young Englishman, given over to field sports, except when he could follow Miss Lane, and a dinner at the White House he took her in the dining-room. Mr. John J. Mason was there, who became quite interested in Lord Frederick and addressed him invariably as Mr. Cavendish. Miss Lane called him "Lord Frederick" pointedly. Mr. Buchanan emphasized "Lord Frederick" from the other side of the table. A general smile went around, as Mr. Mason, the most courteous of men, still relus- ed to give him his title. Miss Lane attempted a whispered apology, and burst out laughing. Lord Frederick enjoyed the joke immensely and giggled incessantly; every body at the table became infected except Mr. Mason, who went away and declared it to be the most extraordinary behavior he ever knew. Everybody laughed, and nobody could tell what he was laughing at.

MEMORIAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH.

It is natural and proper that a memorial to Lord Frederick Cavendish should be erected in the country of Derby. The whole nation regrets the loss of a faithful servant, who died in the discharge of his duty, but the social habits of English life enable a man's neighbours in the country to know and esteem his private character better than those who only come in contact with him as he proceeds on particular [illegible] which it is proposed Lord Frederick Cavendish addition of a chapel to Derby anifestations of local feeling are rations which it is neither easy rticise from a distance. It is said hich has attained some academic want of a chapel, and that the re's family has, as might have n much interest in the progress The Duke himself, who has the great University of which is one of the governors of the dward Cavendish has filled the esident. But while the Caven- d justly respected in Derbyshire of Lord Frederick's death, to say seful and honourable career, make one of general interest. It in one sense tragic, falling as it did at the opening of a new and new opportunities, it must be ther that such an end, confronted in discharge of public duty, is a subject of onsolation to the survivors. Thus the of Derbyshire to Lord Frederick Caven ss and services is a subject of national e chairmanship, of counties, which may een an obstacle to central government, ce become an aid rather than a hindrance m, and there is something peculiarly gh it may be contrary to a trite saying, f being most especially honoured lost intimately known. It will be a chool to be associated with the me so throughly devoted to the service as was Lord Frederick Cavendish, st before England forgets the pa the heroic generosity of the lady —*Daily News.*

OF ZULULAND.

MARITZBURG May 9

of interest during the past [illegible] affairs has been John [illegible] for the purpose of an Henry Bulwer. I was glad to oughly reliable source that no er was made in the case of John mmunications between him and assed through the hands of the ore the interview was accorded. [illegible] on which one sitting will naturally expect. As regards the [illegible] n's visit, I think it may be told Either when he was in Durban from Durban to Zululand, he r of the chiefs living under him , and he immediately hurried up he purpose of being present at h these chiefs might have with [illegible] for some days by the Governor. As a matter of fact wer would not have received hiefs, a fact which Dunn doubt- n he reached here. He took up [illegible] ing his matter upside that these chiefs might state to Sir n his own presence what their if they had any, a step which for [illegible] satisfactory. Some [illegible] Zulubamanki in parti- ey heard that Dunn was to be present , declaring that they had come from es Dunn, but to see the Governor. present showed anything but a [illegible] suspected that they nn had not conquered them, but Government had conquered them, hey recognised the British Govern- ot and would not recognise Dunn, [illegible] ey have managed to [illegible] id they must be in a very hungry course they have had [illegible] them—*i.e.*, eight or ten bags of [illegible] will go back at once to [illegible] to Mr. Osborne at Inhlazatshe, even a increased number of Zulus John Dunn sent messengers after [illegible] and intimated that they [illegible] ack at once they should never come his district. But I am quite sure [illegible] lence of this kind is used towards [illegible] l be bloodshed on John Dunn's side, [illegible] Zulus—in short, my belief [illegible] in that case be a general insurrec [illegible]

"Eels bitin' very good this winter," wn man to the cashier, as he fish- ocket for a marriage notice and of insertion. "Catch many ?" r, checking the notice. "Doin' well," replied the fisherman, "very her day, which was considerable to the crick in the mornin' and e and dropped the book. In ll had a bite, and I went n yards of him out I began anded the cashier. "Ten I couldn't tell how big he t pulled his head over my [illegible] bait a mile. They to the hole, and he wasn't all big was he ?" asked the cashier, and standing hair. "Hold on till takes another grip on to him and again, that didn't do it, nor [illegible] f him. Well, sir, I travelled be- and the hole all day long, and when made a coil on my farm a quarter ter and 400 yards high; fact, sir considerable eel." "What kind of rally use for that size of eel ?" asked astically. "Whisky," replied the "I used three pints of whisky on the the night before, you know. The was that his marriage notice e column, and the cashier sat his nails all [illegible]

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE area of Ireland is only 32,000 square miles; its population somewhat over five millions. Yet in time of profound peace its government requires some 15,000 military constables and 40,000 picked troops, to say nothing of the navy constantly encircling its shores. And whatever else may be the marks of bad government are to be seen in Ireland to-day: a declining country, a discontented people; the resort to all the powers of de-potism on the one side, contempt of authority and defiance of law on the other: arbitrary arrests, vindictive punishments, searches, seizures, proclamations and suppressions, the garrisoning of hamlets, the patrol- ling of roads, burnings, maimings, and assassina- tions—at once the white terror and the red terror. Surely it is time thoughtful Englishmen began to ask themselves what it is they are trying to do in Ireland.

The common belief among Englishmen seems to be that they are trying to do a righteous and bene- volent thing—to keep order among a turbulent peo- ple while redressing real grievances; and coercion is regarded as the necessary incident to a kindly act—the tying of a patient mad with pain in order that an operation for his relief may be performed. But so far from making coercion less hateful to Irishmen, this sharpens its sting. To be coerced is bad, but to be coerced upon the assumption that coercion is good for you is worse still. Nothing could be more irritating to a high-spirited people than the assumption of superiority that the friends with so much that Englishmen intend for the expression of kindly feeling towards Ireland, and it naturally produces that indignant revulsion which Englishmen often take for Irish ingratitude.

The assumption of race differences that do not exist is, in fact, responsible for much misunder- standing. The belief that Ireland is discontented and turbulent because it is the nature of the Irish race to be discontented and turbulent puts a stop to inquiry into the causes of discontent; the notion that the restiveness of Irishmen under English rule is the restiveness of a lower civilisation under the impact of a higher, suffices to prevent any examin- nation of the character of that rule.

The masses of the Irish people have no more control over the Government under which they live than they have over the process of the suns. The suffrage is restricted in England, but, grumpiest borough and county franchise, it is much more [illegible] franchise it amounts to little more than a means of occasionally showing their feelings or making a protest. This is not merely so at present, when any one chosen by the people may be locked up by the Governments it is so irrespective of the Coercion Act. The non-payment of members, such as it tells against the proper representation of the English masses, tells even more powerfully in Ireland. For while an Irish member must travel farther and submit to a greater interruption of his ordinary business than an Englishman, the real political division in Ireland is more nearly a division between those who have means and those who have not, and the popular party in Ireland can find proper repre- sentatives only with extreme difficulty.

But representation in Parliament, whether better or worse, does not give the Irish people control of their own affairs; for the Imperial Parliament is not, like the American Congress, a general Legis- lature having power only to make general laws, applying alike to all parts of the country. It makes local laws as well; and in Ireland not a gas-pipe can be laid or a mile of railroad built without permission of the Imperial Parliament. And as the Irish members are in the minority, and that section of them most in sympathy with the masses of their people in a woeful and detested minority, it is really the English and Scotch members who make laws for Ireland, and make laws for Ireland at times they do not make for their own kingdoms. I am told that in regard to the Land Bill of the last session—a measure of the first importance, relating exclusively to Ireland—the Irish members were scarcely consulted. In the same way the Irish affairs does their representation in Parliament give the people of Ireland that they do not value it, save as a means of making a protest or gaining a concession by annoying the representatives of the rest of the country.

Over other branches of government the Irish people have, if that be possible, still less control. All judicial officers, from the mere honorary magis- trate to the highest judge, are appointed immediately or immediately by the Government. This sub- stantially as it is in England; but in Ireland it means something much worse than in England, as the governing class is sharply marked off from the rest of the people, and intensifies rather than allays animosities. The High Sheriffs of Counties are appointed in the same way, and they practically have the appointment of the Grand Juries, which, in addition to the presentment of indictments, assess local rates and make grants in compensation for injuries to property. The schools are under control of one central board, appointed by Government; the prisons of another, and so on.

The local government is in the hands of Mayors and Council- lors elected by the ratepayers on a very restricted franchise, who control certain little matters of Municipal regulation and finance. But these Mayors and Corporations—even of the City of Dublin—have no control whatever over the Municipal police. The direct and entire control of all the police in Ireland is in Dublin Castle.

As to the police outside the metropolis—the Royal Irish Constabulary—nothing in their own history or the character of the Government of Ireland. They are anything but constables of the Anglo-Saxon type. They are a standing army of occupation, carefully disciplined and drilled to prevent them from having any sympathy with the people among whom they serve, and carrying, not the staff of the peace-officer, but the rifle and bayonet of the soldier. The rank and file are recruited from the sons of tenant- and the [illegible] offer [illegible] the Ta- commissioned officers—inspectors and Sub-In- spectors, as they are called—are taken from the landlord or bureaucratic class. When a farmer's son enlists in the Royal Irish Constabulary he seperates from family and friends as effectually as though he had enlisted for foreign service. He will never while he remains in the force can he serve in the district in which he is born or brought up. After a time spent in drilling in the constabulary head- quarters in Dublin, he is sent to some different part of the island. Here he lives in barracks, and wears a uniform on duty and off. He is encourag- ed to learn the habits and characters of the country people about where he is stationed, in order that he may act if they spy anything informal; but to have such association with them as might lead to friend- ship or sympathy, and if there are any signs of this he is moved to another locality. After good conduct —which of course means conduct agreeable to his superiors—for a certain number of years, he is allowed to marry. But he can never again serve in the district in which his wife was brought up, or in which her family reside, without the special leave in writing of the Commander-in-Chief of the Constabulary. He must still live in barracks. He is permitted to keep his children until they are thirteen years old; but then they must be sent away from home through them he should sympa- thies with the people. Thus is created a gendarmerie who in their native country are almost as complete- ly isolated from the people as would be Swiss, or Hessians, or any of those foreign mercenaries in which despotic governments have always relied. There are, in addition to nearly 40,000 regulars, some 15,000 of these troops in Ireland—more than the whole standing army of the United States when they had 30,000,000 of people and an enormous Indian frontier; half as many as the whole stand- ing army of the United States is now. It must furthermore be remembered that this constabulary does duty mainly in the country, and among a people remarkably moral and religious, where ordinary crime is almost unknown. Their helmets and bayonets are to be seen at every railway station; in every little hamlet are their barracks; and they are to be met by twos and fours prowling along the most unfrequented roads. A good Government could have no need for such a force.

The spirit of the Royal Irish Constabulary is the spirit of the whole administration. Whenever in Ireland a man goes into Government employment he becomes a member of the official class, and is cut off from the people. His relations to himself towards the people makes little difference. their respect and friendship can do him no good, and may do him harm. The public sentiment to which he must defer is the public sentiment of the ruling class. For confidence in place and for promotion he must look to his official superiors. So long as they consider him a good and faithful servant he may be to the people with whom he comes in contact as insolent as he pleases, and, indeed, and in many cases it seems that the more insolent and brutal he is, the better a servant he is considered by those who alone have power to reward or to punish him.

As for the Bar, its relations with the present movement are worth dwelling on a moment, as they illustrate both the character of the Government and the character of the movement.

What more natural than to find among the active leaders of a movement so sweeping and strong that in the greater part of Ireland it can, in spite of the restrictive franchise, elect whom it pleases to such offices as are open to election members of the Bar, with their powers of speech and ambitious lawyers. This seems at first the more strange because Irish movements heretofore have been largely recruited from the Bar. Patriotism—the writing of inspiring verses and the making of fiery speeches—used to be the orthodox way of attracting the attention of the Government and getting bribed into loyalty with good places; and there are more than one of the present higher Irish judges who have commenced their career. But now the feeling of the Bar is bitter against the Land League and all its works. Nor is this, I think, because the Land League is peculiarly wicked. There is a readier explanation.

In the first place, no Irishman can become a barrister in Ireland. He must go to England and keep two years' terms in the English Inns of Courts, the business of which consists in eating dinners. The time that must be spent, and the money required, amounting to what any but the rich would consider a small fortune, operate to keep out from the Bar all but young men in sympathy with the dominant class. And once within the Bar, not only does practice depend upon subservience to this class and its representatives the judges, but to ambition and cupidity the strongest temptations are offered. To say nothing of the comfortable places made by that Special Providence of the Irish Bar, the Land Act, there is said to be one official position for every three practising barristers. Naturally, therefore, every barrister is striving for a place. And when the barrister becomes a judge, while he is indepen- dent of the life of the people, there is still a keen sense of favours to come from the Government. For beyond one step rises another step, with still larger pay, and above the highest is the elysium of a peer's seat in the House of Lords and a life [illegible] to be won only by thorough identification with the views and wishes of the "Government."

It is difficult to imagine a Government more demoralising and more irritating than this class government of Ireland. How contemptuous is its spirit towards the people whoever reads the Dublin Castle organs may see: how brazenly despotic, any one who reads in the same papers the reports of the doings of constables, and magistrates, and judges may also see. The Irish Government is, in short, a vast system of repression, and espionage, and corruption, run in the interests of a particular class, disgraceful to the English nation whose power it maintains, and under which the people are compelled to live under it. A purely foreign Government, even though as repressive and as tyrannical, would not be as corrupting; for just as this Government takes the peasant's son and bribing him with an easy life and high pay, turns him against his own people, so does it, through all the walks of life, tempt men to forget their country and join the ranks of its oppressors.

At the head of the Irish Government stands nominally the Lord Lieutenant. His functions seem to be to sign such documents as the Chief Secretary directs, to preside at banquets, and held levees; and no one in Ireland ever talks of him or ex cept in such connection. The real Viceroy is the Chief Secretary. He is the true head of the whole centralised administration, and has in his hands almost unlimited power over it.

It is his hands that the government of a country of five million people, with the power of sending to gaol whoever it chooses, should be turned over by a lot of overworked Cabinet ministers to one of their number, just as the first lady of the bedchamber might turn over to the second lady of the bed- chamber the sweeping and dusting of her Majesty's apartments. But the Chief Secretary is only a nominal ruler. Were he a man who knew things by intuition, who had as many eyes as a fly and as many hands as some of the Hindoo deities, who could get along without sleep and be in several places at once, he might run the bureaucratic machine; but being, no matter how good and con- scientious, only a man built on the ordinary pattern, the bureaucratic machine runs him.

Of course all the world knows that in Ireland over five hundred men are held in prison on sus- picion, and that an English official may at any hour of the day or night send to gaol whom he pleases. But wantonly and recklessly as the Coercion Acts have been used, the cases of real tyranny, and oppression are comparatively few. Many

quarters. But some of the more enterprising have ventured to disregard crookings, and have built special baths for ladies. Of these the ladies' baths at the Crown (Oval) are as pretty as well be found anywhere, though there is but little choice. Delicate tiles and dainty dressing-rooms, good ventilation and light, will be found in all of them. At Chelsea a shilling is charged, at others only sixpence. Marylebone is fortunate in its position, many schools and colleges sending their pupils there to be taught swimming. At Paddington the bath is open throughout the year, with the exception of Sundays, and that it is appreciated is evident, as sometimes there are as many as two hundred bathers in the water together. The charge here is eightpence—not too high perhaps, though it seems a pity that no provision is made for poorer people. Another point that might be noticed is that the baths should be kept open to such hours as would permit the attendance of shop assistants, who cannot live on their work until seven o'clock. In some cases a special day is reserved for ladies. In Tottenham-court-road one of the baths is reserved for ladies on Wednesdays, for the first half-6d. being charged, for the second 2d. The costumes worn are light and pretty, not at all resembling the blue bags which are supposed to be indispensable at the seaside, but giving freedom of action to arms and legs. Teachers are provided at all the baths, and there is more than one ladies' club which holds its yearly races and competitions. One peculiar feature about ladies' baths is that the water is in every case kept heated to 80 deg.

As we have a dearth of open spaces, so there is a dearth of baths. What seem to be required are more open baths, baths in more accessible positions which shall be cheap, clean, and commodious. On the Seine and the Rhine are many baths, and cleanliness is much easier. Why cannot the lakes in our parks be utilized, or why not build more baths on the Thames, which affords so many admirable sites? The London Swimming Schools Club is doing first rate work, cramped though it is by narrow means. Twenty-three of the London baths now admit the children of the schools—not necessarily Board schools—and the same facilities are also granted to girls in certain of the baths. The Victoria Park Swimming Lake is open to them now from 9 to 11 A. M. every Saturday. During the last five years some 12,000 children have been taught to swim by the club, 2,000 being annually under instruction. Surely there are many other sheets of water—in St. James's, Regent's, and Battersea Parks—which, fenced off by shrubs, might be forced into the service of so good a cause.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LITERATURE OF CRIME.

Of all our cheap literature the worst and the most debasing is that which is provided for the special delectation of boys. Not long ago two murders were committed at Nottingham by a youth named Westby, who, it was found, had for some time previously confined his reading to the romance of crime. The boys' "penny dreadful" is continually figuring in the evidence given in our police-courts. It is one of the distinctions of the age that it produces a literature which is distinctly calculated to foster juvenile crime. The boy with a penny in his pocket can command a special kind of literary talent. He keeps a special printing-press at work, has special publishers, and is the best customer of a special class of newsagents. He is content with very little for his money, so that it is of the right sort. His weakness is for a book which calls a hat "a bell-topper," which talks about "tipping the wink," which pictures its hero as calling for "twenty bottles of claret," and which makes robbery, and even murder, appear in the light of misunderstood virtues with a nice morality has too hastily condemned. All this he can command for a penny a week. Pernicious literature is to be had by the armful. The boy who reads "penny dreadfuls" has an extensive field for choice. In the same enticing penny numbers he can procure the romantic story of "Blueskin," or "The Black Highwayman," or "The Scarlet Riders of Hounslow Heath," or "Tyburn Dick, the Boy King of the Highwaymen," or a score of other fascinating stories which are nicely designed to show that the ways of honesty are hard, and that a man who deserves, and is rewarded by, the gallows may be a paragon and a hero, at whose death bright eyes will weep and fair ladies will put on crape and a look of inconsolable sorrow.

The boy's criminal romance is constructed with a certain skill. The interest, which is exciting throughout, must be carried on through every number, and each pennyworth must conclude in such a manner as will leave in the reader and eager expectation of the next. "Lay down those pistols," the highwayman exclaims to "the trembling officers of justice." "I'll not take your vile lives this time. I will give you one chance of escape; but, mark me, if you put yourselves again in our path, or are ever known to attempt the capture or betrayal of any of our band, you shall die a fearful death. Begone, now; flee for your cowardly lives!" The last one that reaches that corpse"—and the sentence is concluded in the next number. Of course the man who makes a speech like this "dies game." "With a wild jerk, he snapped his manacles asunder as if they had been glass." At his trial "a lovely arm leaned over the ladies' balcony, and a very beautiful bouquet of choice flowers was thrown towards him. He caught the floral gift with his manacled hands, and raising his eyes—fine dark eyes, fringed with long silken lashes, and thrilling with tenderness and daring fire—south out the blushing donor from among the bevy of fair ladies that surrounded her. Every boy desires to be a hero; why not a hero like this? It is true that this criminal with the fine dark eyes is stained with murder; that a blow from his "ironbound wrist" has crushed in the skull of a gaoler; and that on at least a score of occasions he has fairly entitled himself to the gibbet; but then all these are but separate acts of heroism, and in spite of them he is loved by a maiden who possesses "the prettiest of blue eyes the fairest skin, and the loveliest of human tresses, added to the charms of a form that was fragile in its symmetry."

How many of the boys who find their way into our gaols owe the bent of their character to which their fond imagination as "Tyburn Dick," Here's a close of its dialogue:—"Hah! there's a gold mine distributed anywhere about you. Where, Sir? In other people's pockets, in their strong chests or strong-box, and you, to spare, Dick's face," changed colour. "Would you have me beat thief?" he said, angrily. "Certainly not—come, come, don't be angry. I only spoke because I overheard your troubles. Don't mind what I've said, only remember, those who want gold must take it, or they'll never get it." "True," murmured Dick; "he would believe my story while I am penniless."

"Nobody, of course; but don't despair. There's always a path open to a lad of pluck, as I advise you to be. Come, drink with me. Here, Fan, some brandy." A little later on Dick, pursued by the officers, "snatching each fellow's pistol from their faltering grasp, dealt them fearful blows with the butt on their skulls, and, leaping up, presented the loaded weapons at the other four. 'Now,' he cried, 'make no prisoner if you dare!'" Criminals like this are naturally befriended by girls who "remember how many a brave land o' heroes had been betrayed in the last hour by the treachery of one base dastard." The villains and the ridiculous persons of the tale are those who bring the heroes to justice, or who are charged with the administration of the law. In these boys' romances right and wrong are curiously inverted. The reader's sympathy is always enlisted on behalf of the criminal and his crime.

Probably no living novelist has been rewarded by so extensive a circulation as is easily obtained by the boys' "penny dreadful." Many newsagents find the sale of these fictions the most lucrative portion of their trade. They keep files of back numbers, whereas with ordinary publications back numbers must be made the subject of a special order. There is a fortune in such books as that from which I have quoted. Some publishers grow rich on them. A good thieves' romance will run through almost innumerable editions. "Blueskin," "Black Bess," and certain others, have been reissued at the interval of a few months for over twenty years, and they are all of them announced for re-issue now. The effect they must have exercised during that period is incalculable. No boy could rise from their perusal without having suffered moral injury by their means. Of course, the authors make a pretence of moral purpose. In one of the thieves' romances this pretence is kept up throughout a scene which can neither be quoted nor described. To such productions may be attributed a very large proportion of juvenile criminality and vice; and when Londoners hear about fighting and thieving gangs in the New-cut, at Bow-common, and elsewhere, they may assure themselves that they are making acquaintance with the natural product of the thieves' romance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A HARD CASE.

We hear a great deal about agrarian outrages in Ireland by, or on the behalf of, tenants, and very little of landlord outrages. I would, however, urge those who wish really to understand the rights and the wrongs on both sides, to weigh the conduct of Lord Clonecurry to his tenants, as disclosed by the debate upon the subject in the House of Commons last Friday. These tenants were rented 40 per cent. above the Poor Law valuation; they lodged a year ago, the amount of their rent, less 20 per cent., having, by borrowing and scraping, been able so far to meet their obligations. They were at once turned out of their holdings, and their tenant right confiscated. They then made a desperate effort, and offered Lord Clonecurry his rents without any abatement, in order to bring themselves within the benefit of the approaching Land Act. This, however, was refused, and Lord Clonecurry proposed to them to sign new leases for sixty-six years, at the old scandalous standard. Having declined this, the Land League sent down wooden huts for them as they were houseless. The myrmidons of Mr. Forster at once interfered, and forbade the erection of these huts; and the result is that 300 families are homeless and, if not relieved, will have to go to the workhouse. Lord Clonecurry only found one defender—Lord Edward Fitzmaurice—who observed, amid shouts of surprise, that Lord Clonecurry's character had been "practically cleared." Now, let me ask what would have been the verdict of English public opinion had an English landlord acted towards his tenants as Lord Clonecurry did towards his? The case is a typical one, and it is important as showing the heartless greed of certain Irish landlords, and their persistent endeavours to evade the operation of the Land Act by evictions, and from the fact that Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, as the representative of what may be supposed to be the better class of Irish landlords, declared that no blame attaches to Lord Clonecurry—or, in other words, that he acted in what from the Irish landlord standpoint, is to be regarded as a kind and beneficent manner to his tenants.—*Truth.*

CHEAP GENEROSITY. The other day a show came to Little Rock and was shamefully imposed upon by Uncle Isom. While standing near the tent he saw a crowd of low-spirited boys grieving on account of financial depression. "Does yer youngsters wanter go to der show?" he asked. The boys responded in noisy chorous. "Well cum on den, I uster be a chile myself, and unlike de mos' of men, I ain't forgot it. Count dese boys," addressing the doorkeeper. The man began counting, and by the time the boys had passed in, Isom was walking around, talking to acquaintances from the plantation. "Here," said the showman, "give me twenty tickets." "What for? Does yer think me a lottery agent? You passed in twenty boys and I want the tickets or the money." "I doan owe yer no tickets, and I doan owe yer no money. I didn't tell yer to pass them boys in. I say count 'em. I'se always heard that showmen is good in rithmetic, and I wanted ter satisfy myself. You say dat dar was twenty boys. I doan spute your word, case I ain't no mathertishun. Spozen I take a lot of boys ter dar cashier ob a bank an axes him to count 'em, does dat signify dat the cashier is gwine to pass 'em into der money room? No, sah. Go back to yer tent; I sees a crowd going in." The showman, remembering that he had left the entrance unguarded, turned, and Isom walked away.

THE SOUDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

SIR—Affairs in Egypt truly present a dark prospect, and it behoves any one possessing any information respecting them to bring it forward, in the hope, although vain it may be, of arousing some attention, as I fear that unless public opinion is excited, a great calamity will occur.

Permit me to say that I agree with every word in Sir Samuel Baker's letter published by you on May 1. But I go a step further than he does, and firmly believe that unless England or the great Powers interfere at once a tragedy will be enacted which will at last open their eyes to the gravity of the situation. Arabi Pasha has brought affairs in Cairo to such a pass that it is almost impossible to say what will happen next; but we know how the Control is hated and that the army is massed near Cairo. It would not surprise me should it break loose, expel the Europeans from Cairo, or worse, cut off the water supply from Suez and Port Said, and block up the Suez Canal. Then where would the road to India be? What a loss of life this would involve!

It is well at times to read between the lines in Egyptian affairs and to take time by the forelock. Forewarned is forearmed. The fact that the Egyptian Government has just ordered 90 Krupp guns proves, if further proof were necessary, that they have thoughts of resisting foreign intervention.

The black troops, well armed and disciplined as they are, could, it must be admitted, do a great deal to prevent a foreign occupation, and, with the example of Tunis before our eyes, we can see what difficulty there would be in overcoming the resistance which the Arab tribes would offer.

Leaving this, however, I must call your attention, in the cause of humanity, to the revolt of the so-called false prophet Mahdi. I see that he has taken Senaar, capturing the Mudir Joseph Bey, or, more likely, has bribed him, and is marching on Khartoum with 8,000 men. The news since published by you of the defeat and death of the Mahdi is at present too apocryphal to admit of much credence.

On "Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan," vol. 2, page 214, I stated that, although the slave-dealers' rebellion in the Bohr-el-Ghazel, which was instigated and planned by Sebehr Pasha, still in Cairo, was crushed for the time by Gessi Pasha—"The state of these provinces is not at present satisfactory. The dissatisfaction still smouldern in some parts, and unless measures are taken to improve the condition of the inhabitants, it is probable that the revolt will break out afresh."

This is what has now happened, and the aim of the false prophet is to regain the Soudan for the slave-dealers.

The firm hand of Gordon Pasha has been removed and we now see the result. Only a few months ago we heard of a revolt to the west of the White Nile, an Egyptian regiment being cut to pieces, and the Mudir of Faschoda and Kaykoum Bey killed. The latter was the chief of the Shil-looks, and it took all his influence to keep them quiet. Now we hear of fresh victories on the east of the Nile and the rebels marching on Khartoum. What, may I ask, would be the result if Khartoum should fall, which is quite possible, as "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and there are many slave-dealers in Khartoum, and no fortifications?

On the news of the first victory reaching Cairo troops were ordered to the Soudan, but they would not go. Will they be more likely to do so now? And should the Soudan be lost to Egypt, what terrible misery its re-occupation would entail! The slave trade would again flourish unchecked, and the work of years be undone. Arabi Pasha announces in Cairo that the slave trade in the Soudan is to be abolished, and some people believe him. In proof of his sincerity he appoints a new Governor-General Abd-el-Kader Pasha, with residence in Cairo, and a council of four to help him, composed of such honourable men as Rami Bey, Mohammed Pasha Said, and Ibrahim Bey Faouzi. This last was once Governor of the Equatorial provinces, and for the most shocking slave-dealing was dismissed from his post by Gordon Pasha. It cannot be expected that such men as these will help much to abolish slavery; but, even were they so inclined, it is impossible for a council so constituted, with its seat in Cairo, to do anything. I have just heard from Egypt that the plan is as follows:—For the whole of the Soudan to be divided into four provinces, each having a governor who is to be in direct communication with the Governor-General in Council at Cairo; and this Governor-General is to make a tour of inspection once a year! The utter absurdity of such an arrangement must be evident, and also the impossibility of its working successfully. Telegraphic communication does not extend over the whole of the Soudan, and, as the sub-governors are not to move hand or foot without the permission of the Governor-General in Cairo, the length of time which must elapse before they can receive authority to act in any given case must make their powers *nil*.

Before closing this letter, which is already too long, I feel myself compelled to draw your attention to one more fact. It was stated publicly by the Anti-Slavery Society that, after Gessi Pasha's recall from the Bahr-el-Ghazel provinces, the slave trade had again commenced. This caused a storm of indignant denials from "their Excellencies" in Khartoum and Cairo; but last week I had a letter from a gentleman who has just been in those provinces, stating that the slave razzias were now in full swing; that the atrocities taking place in the Bahr-el-Ghazel district were such that he had not the heart to put them on paper; that the new Governor of Tzack and Rohl had just been there, had driven out the slave-dealers once more, and had set at liberty and returned to their homes more than 500 slaves. Comment on this is needless.

If the European Powers have any right to interfere in Egyptian affairs, surely now is the time to act. They have been warned again and again. Or will they wait until such a catastrophe as I have indicated compels an outraged civilisation to try to put right what it ought to have prevented?

I am rejoiced to hear that, after many delays, an English Consul has been appointed to Khartoum; but I regret that he was not appointed sooner, for had he been earlier at his post, information would have been sent to our Government of all these things, which they would then have been constrained to believe. They might then have been able to prevent the possibility of a country whose resources, if it were properly governed, ought to be invaluable to Europe from again drifting into a state of disgraceful anarchy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. FELKIN.

5, March-hall-crescent, Edinburgh.

SARAH'S HUSBAND.

The representation of the *Dame aux Camelias* at the Paris Gaiété, admirably organised and admirably advertised of the *Figaro*, was for the benefit of the widow of the scene-painter, Cheret. It was an immense success, and the receipts amounted to some 60,000 francs, all the places having been sold at immense prices: stalls, 100 francs; boxes, 800 francs, &c. The places in the fourth gallery, the *paradis*, alone were not booked, and for them *queue* began to form at eight o'clock in the morning! The audience was, of course, brilliant, and so was the performance. I am, however, simply stating a fact when I say that the great attraction of the evening was not the great actress, painter, sculptor, poet, traveller, and aeronaut; it was the presentation to the Parisian public of the husband, of M. Jacques Damalas. For once the prince consort took the "pas" over the queen. The husband of Sarah Bernhardt, the lord and master of her heart! What manner of man was he? Was he marked by some strange sign as for such a prodigious destiny? You may imagine the curiosity of the women. You may imagine, too, the anxiety of Sarah. Would the public accept her husband? What would be the verdict? Let it be said at once that M. Damalas is a tall, robust, and handsome fellow, of decidedly sympathetic appearance. His face is intelligent, his bearing correct; in short, from the point of view of physique, there is no fault to be found. And so, after a little hesitation, the ladies surrendered. The prince consort was accepted. As regards the actor, he is still inexperienced, but he had the good sense to act the part of Armand Duval with extreme sobriety. In short, M. Damalas may be discussed as an actor; but no one could think for a moment either of laughing at him or of hissing. Sarah, on her part, exaggerated a little the love scenes. After all, she was playing *pro domo*. In the fourth act both Sarah and her husband acted splendidly and the audience, hitherto just a little cold, applauded without reserve, and recalled the artiste ten times. The result of the evening was that Sarah has recovered Paris: her contract with the idolising public of *baladuds* is renewed.—*The World.*

THE CLERGY AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Standard*:—It may be gratifying to those whose large-hearted Christian sympathies kindle within them an interest in the work and warfare of the Salvation Army to hear that the members of the Workshop corps received, on the evening of Thursday, May 25, a warm welcome into St. John's Church by the vicar, the Rev. G. Dobree. The captain of this corps, while untiring in his efforts to evangelise, has hitherto hesitated to administer the Holy Communion; but fully conscious that the Saviour's dying command, "This do in remembrance of Me," is as incumbent upon every true convert in the Salvation Army as on every other Christian, he gladly availed himself of the offer which the vicar made and brought his troops to the church to listen to a sermon on the subject preparatory to the admission of such among them as had been, or were willing to be, confirmed to the Holy Ordinance on Whit-Sunday. In spite of heavy rain they mustered in full force, and heartstirring did the music from their ranks sound as they drew near the church. The vicar met them at the door, and giving the leaders a hearty welcome, he conducted them to the seats set apart for them, the woman marching in first. All, men and women, spontaneously and reverently, on taking their seats, bowed their heads in silent prayer. Clergy from the adjoining parishes were present, and took part in the service. The singing was most hearty, and the service very quiet and orderly, stillness pervading the church during the prayers. An unmistakably attentive audience listened to the sermon preached by the vicar on 2 Samuel XV. 21, "Ittai answered the King and said, As my lord the King liveth, surely in what place my lord the King shall be, whether in death or life, even there also will thy servant be." The Rev. G. Dobree commended the work done by the "Army," and the self-sacrificing, devoted lives of its true-hearted members, quoting words from a brother clergyman in support of his appeal to their submission in the matter of confirmation. "They have exemplary discipline, and their motto is 'Obedience to authority,' at a time when rebellion and contempt for all authority are so rife." The Rev. G. E. Mason, Rector of Whitwell, then gave a short but very stirring address, in which his sympathy with the earnest spirit of the "Army" was apparent, while he distinctly proved from the book of the Acts of the Apostles that converts were directed to go, to the Church for institution.

IN excavating the clay on Lord Normanton's estate near Crowland, the workmen have exposed about three acres of a subterranean forest, ten feet below the surface. Some of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation; one gigantic oak measures eighteen yards in length. The trees are in such a condition that oak can be distinguished from elm, while a kind of fir-tree seems to be most abundant, the wood of which is so hard that the trees can be drawn out of the clay in their entirety of root and branch. The surrounding clay contains quantities of the remains of flags, grasses, and lower vegetable life.

POULTRY IS THE ONLY WEAR.

THE golden pigs that every one wore in Paris as charms or ornaments have gone out of fashion entirely, giving place to the Gallic cock, dear to the House of Orleans. Chanticleers have replaced the sprigs and dots on dress stuffs, cocks of jewels and brilliants are all the rage for earrings and brooches, and gold pins, bouquet holders, belt-clasps &c., all take the shape of the barn-yard bird. Cocks' heads are the proper things for the stoppers of toilet-bottles or the handles of parasols. Cocks and hens are painted on all the fans and bonbon-caskets, and the bird rears his scarlet crest on every handkerchief, portfolio and perfume sachet. Poultry is, in fact, the only Parisian wear.

THE BITER BIT.

AN Iowa man made an arrangement with a balloonist to take up a stuffed figure loaded with sand, and at the distance of a mile throw it out. This was done, and while the crowd were shouting and wild with excitement, he enjoyed his joke, but concluded to go afishing for a day or two until the excitement on discovering his trick should die out. He had no time to get away from his house, however, before some of his friends came to inform him that the dummy had fallen on a farmer and driven his head into his boots; that the aeronaut had turned State's evidence, and that a mob was getting ready to hang the author of the practical joke. He begged the boys to stand by him, handed over fifty dollars for legal expenses, and was hidden in a neighbour's house. They kept him there for ten days, he meanwhile paying the "expenses" of the crowd. Finally, when they came round one night full of beer which his money had paid for and wanted to hide him in a hollow oak-tree three miles off, he saw through the whole business. The practical joker had had a joke played on him, and the laugh was so badly against him that he had to leave the town.

THE "LAST OF THE SCALIGERI."

A FINE opportunity for moralising upon the vicissitude of human affairs is afforded to persons who may be that way inclined by the recent death, in poverty and obscurity, of the "Last of the Scaligeri," who recently succumbed to an apoplectic stroke at Verona, in his humble lodging over a greengrocer's shop. Giuseppe Mastino, Marquis and Count della Scala, although directly descended from the illustrious Can Grande della Scala, to whom Dante Alighieri dedicated his immortal epic, earned a scanty livelihood for many years before his decease by mending boots and shoes. This scion of an ancient house which, centuries ago, ruled the roast at Verona and was a power in Northern Italy, died a poor and solitary cobbler in a by-street of the city formerly adorned with palaces and monuments by his mighty ancestors. He was the very last representative of the Scaliger family, and his death closes the story of that noble race for ever. There is certainly food for reflection in the freaks indulged in by fate when in an ironical mood. The ancestral honours of the Medici are at the present moment invested in the person of a Florentine hardware manufacturer, and the remains of the last Scaliger have found their final resting-place in a pauper's grave.

CALICO DRESSES.

THE Queen has honoured a Lancashire manufacturer by accepting a piece of "Imperial Black Lustre Brilliantine" alpaca, specially manufactured at his mills near Bradford. Her Majesty in accepting this piece of British manufactured alpaca gives still another proof of the great interest she takes in the business pursuits of her people. There can be no doubt that when it is known the Sovereign has consented to wear material of home manufacture that there will at once be a demand for these goods by the wealthier classes. Imitations in great numbers will then follow, and must be met by those who cannot afford to purchase the more expensive material. A great good will thereby be worked to the farmer and manufacturer, for in all of these imitations there must appear an admixture of British lustre wool. As a further proof of the interest the Royal Family have taken in the British wool movement, His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany also chose a piece of grey alpaca to make up for the Duchess of Albany, to be included in Her Royal Highness's trousseau. It was with great difficulty that Worth could be induced to design dresses from alpaca goods, but recently he has made a few, and has just completed one for the Countess of Bective, with which he expresses himself quite satisfied. The skirt of Lady Bective's dress, which just clears the ground, is made from the finest Bradford alpaca. At the bottom there is a pleat about two inches deep, and three inches above this there are seven rows of black satin ribbon about one inch wide and laid on with an inch space between each row. These go round the bottom of the skirt to within about seven and a half inches of the centre of the front, where they turn at a sharp angle, and, going up to front, disappear at the waist. In the space of five inches between these two sets of rows of ribbon are placed several bows and tags two inches apart. A running string in the back of the skirt when tied tightly holds it nicely in its place. The body at the back is made like a long coat, pleated in at the back of the waist and hanging straight down in full but close folds. In front there is a very rich trimming of jet passementerie. The entire front of the coat is lined with black satin, which shows where they turn over. The sleeves fit tight and the cuffs are made of passementerie.

PARIS FASHIONS.

So far women have only been prospectively interested in actual summer raiment. They admire but do not buy the fresh muslins painted with rosebuds and pansies, with diaphanous leaved poppies and yellow-eyed daisies, as by the pencil of an artist in water-colour; the figured "sateens" on white and delicate tinted grounds, soft and glossy as silk; the light woollen muslins that drape in ripples like maynaids' bowls the cambric so cunningly worked in imitation of Venetian, Ragusa, Colbert, or Argentan point, and the unbleached Indian silks likewise enriched with needlework, either in their own soft *écru* tint or in pale reflections of positive colours. Fashion, with whom the morrow is always more important than the present, has everything prepared for the dog days, and were the thermometer to rise twenty degrees in the next twenty-four hours purchasers would only have an *embarras de richesse* wherefrom to make their choice—costumes in cream-white Mousseline de Laine, closely kilted about the skirt, with knots of cream-white ribbon to secure the "pouf" and the melting folds of the tunic; costumes of cream-white *linon*, richly trimmed with broad edgings of embroidery, or, better still, a short skirt richly worked like a priestly cope, and falling over lower strata of frillings: of hempentinted *linon*, decorated with lace and ribbons to match; of pleated cream-colour satin, frilled below with salmon and primrose—or tea, rose colour and cerise, and completed by a tunic of cream-coloured muslin or cream-coloured China crape, printed with delicately-tinted flowers and leaves of moss-green or russet. There are Indian silk costumes in all the shades of *écru*, including the latest importation, into which a certain amount of green enters; for these Spanish blonde to match is used, as well as deep-tinted *écru* lace, and I have seen the Iberian whitey-brown, trimmed at once with cream-coloured guipure embroidery, string face, and pale blue ribbons. Other costumes there are in finest white woollens, on which are printed arcades and yew trees, vases of flowers and pea' cocks and their wives, or of a latter-end year's old-world date, in white or tinted "sateen," figured with shepherds and shepherdesses, Greenaway children, and shortwaisted ladies, wild flowers and the blossoms of the cottage garden, arranged as on a bit of old Dresden china. These are much puffed and tucked up, some of them gathered unstintedly to the sides of the bodies, and with closely-pleated skirts. Other patterns, borrowed also from the china closet, reproduce the designs of the blue Reuen ware the *faience* of Nevers, the quaintness of Chinese or Japanese porcelain, or the rich colouring of Indian and Persian earthenware, all executed on cotton sateen in its newly-acquired finish and beauty. Cotton gowns such as these have an authority and a depth of tone given to them by an admixture of velvet. Thus a blue Rouen-plate costume has dark blue collar and lappels on the neat little "casaquin," velvet cuffs on the sleeves thereof, and bunches of dark-blue satin ribbon amoag the folds of the lace-trimmed paniers. A white sateen gown, with a running, crimson-hued Persian pattern, is edged both on deep-kilted shirt and tunic with broad blue velvet, while a deep black velvet-collar and belt complete the gathered bodice. In the same way, light this silks, flower-decorated Foulards, checked taffetas, and shot Surahs are ornamented in this sober fashion with deep-plaited velvet, or bows of a darker shade of ribbon; while Tuscans and Manila. Leghorns and Dunstable straws have deep-toned velvet linings and dark-coloured strings as a compensation for the brilliance and abundance of the flowers with which they are adorned. These, however, are of the present, not of the future, the millinery has shot far ahead of the costume, and, so far as it is concerned, the tardy summer is forestalled. Specimens of all the novelties in hats and bonnets may be studied at the Salon, especially on five-franc Fridays, or any afternoon in the Bois. Flowers are lavished on them in such a way that I fancy not a few of those women to whom eccentricity is as the salt of life will prefer feathers, as more likely to single them out from the crowd at the great tournament on the Fourth. How is it possible to increase or add to bouquets that measure some eight or ten inches across—to combine anything beyond lilac, buttercups, and damask roses, oxeyed daisies, pink and red roses and yellow tulips; or, again, buttercups, blue cornflowers, poppies, and a small sunflower? Or, perhaps, some of the most voluminous posies and wreaths are made of one sort of flower only—of five or six huge, spiral Reine roses, a dozen smaller blood-red Jacqueminots, with as many delicate Marechal Niels as a slitting contrast, all having leaves and buds to correspond. I have counted as many as twelve of the largest-sized, fullest blown Malmaison roses on one Tuscan bonnet, and three pewee big double poppies in the garland of a hat, while blue cornflowers are used in even greater profusion, being less in dimension and not so brilliant in colour. Besides, has not Van Beers painted his charming canoe-love beneath a massive corsage of these sky-lit blossoms of the field, so that there is excellent artistic warrant for the same? If the majority of our womankind go about crowned like Flora, just a few prefer the sister goddess Pomona, and decorate themselves with cherries, or even the artificial plum or peach.

With such headgear as this, warmhued or sombre garments are maintained, until it shall please Providence to send us warmth as well as sunshine. In the meantime it is quite necessary for the feminine frame to be well fortified against the East wind. So the velvet and other brocaded mantles, edged with the feathers of the cock, the "paradise" or the emu, visited by a cloth of gold, fringed with chenille, or cut out of the long-disdained Indian shawl, and the new Bonne-Femme cloaks in coloured cashmers, lined with brilliant figured twills, have a fine time of it, when, if the season had proceeded in the usual manner here, bursting into summer heat soon after the equinox was passed, their part, except as wraps, might have been soon played out. As it is they have only to compete with the "redingote"—a formidable rival however. This same "redingote"—a pellisse, as our grandmothers would have called it—hits the prevailing taste exactly. Mantles have to stand or fall by their own merits—a good figure, exept in the matter of sloping shoulders, does little for them or they for it. Whereas the "redingote" is made or marred by Nature's outlines, for which a first-rate Parisian "corsetiere" may do something but not everything. Therefore, women happily apportioned in this respect have taken kindly to this tight-fitting garment; so its success is immense. It has all the manifold advantages of the tailor-made jacket, being natty, complete, and applicable to almost all occasions, with the pleasant spice of novelty superadded. At first it was merely an outer covering, worn over a complete costume, and cloth was the only material in which it was produced. But gradually the necessity of fitting it in a superlative fashion to the figure caused the bodice to be banished as decidedly *de trop*, and the skirt of the underlying costume alone remained. From this to the trimming of the redingote in accordance with the dress beneath there was but a step, especially as it had already put in an appearance in satin damask, figured silk, and a few fancy woollens. The favourite colours, however, for these upper dresses are, as they were at first, dark green and dark blue: the velvet damasks degenerating into that soft shade of green known as moss and dear to aesthetics, with the stately tulip of hyacinth, the homely daisy or daffodil in relief upon it. The blue also is no longer confined to the darkest shade. They are made in cobalt blue, and even a colder tint still, that is almost grey in its effect, the material for such being mostly very fine ladies' cloth, though the linning of blue satin, two or three shades darker, or of "surah" shot in several tones, surges out from beneath in lapped funpleatings, and *pouf* and more simply still by the turning back of the skirt and the fastening of the same beneath the pleatings or puffings of the back by means of bunches of ribbons. Redingotes of plain ribbed silk are being faced with deeper toned velvet. Supposing the principal material to be navy blue cloth, the lining and the rest may be of slate-blue "foulard," figured like the "sateens" with separate flowers, birds, and butterflies; and again, the garment itself being navy blue taffetas, figured with blurred roses of a dull red, and leaves shaded from fawn to old gold, the lining may be of soft Pompeian red or the dingiest and most antique shade of gold. Fashion does not seek for contrasts when choosing the materials and colours of the redingote, but she to a certain extent permits them if they are not too violent—*Daily Telegraph.*

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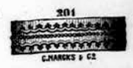

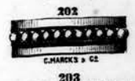

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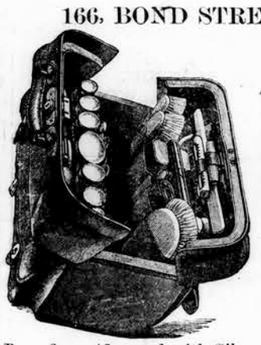

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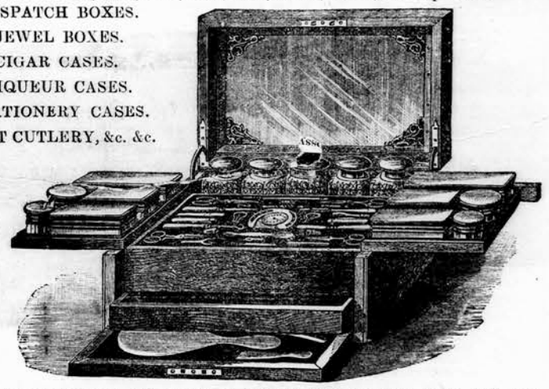

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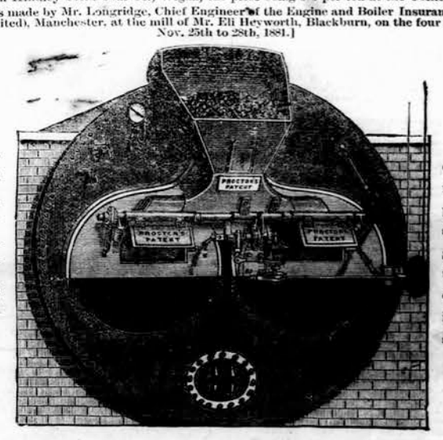
[The test was made by Mr. Longridge, Chief Engineer of the Engine and Boiler Insurance Company (Limited), Manchester, at the mill of Mr. Eli Heyworth, Blackburn, on the four days, Nov. 25th to 28th, 1881.]



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